planted one where she sleeps. I was just ing how pretty one of these would look the gentleman kindly gave him a rose-bush, and resh wand of a weeping willow. Then the little fellow lifted up his streaming eyes, and thanks in a broken voice for himself and fo lear, dead mother.

From the Boston Recorder.

OME MULLER-A WHITE SLAVE.

dome Muller was born of free white parents ermany, in July, 1813, sailed with her parents. brothers, and a sister, with a large number of r emigrants, for New Orleans in 1817, where arrived in March, 1818, when between four tive years of age. five years of age. er mother and one of her brothers died on the

age. Her father, with herself and surviving her and sister, were fraudulently sold under Redemption law," for a term of service, to their passage, which had before been once paid. amediately after the sale, the family were carabout a hundred miles into the country, to the sh of Attikapas, where the father soon died of fever of the country; the brother was drowned. one reduced and sold into perpetual slavery, her sister to this day has never been heard or er German relations. Salome, having been re dents, moral and physical degradation. When dentally identified by her friends after twenty. years' servitude, exposed to the sun's rays in sultry climate of Louisiana, laboring in da on and sugar field, with head and neck unshel. d, as is the custom of female slaves, she had no wledge of her real name, age, or family, but as d that she was a slave, and supposed she as had been. Her first child was born in 1829 \$30, when she was sixteen or seventeen year d residents, and it seems a wealthy and highly etable citizen of New Orleans, to his sister in innati, to be nurtured and brought up.

ler master then gave her to one of his colored rseers for a wife, who retained her till she was to her last master for his wife, with whom she found at 30 years of age, in 1843. Her triends have since successfully prosecuted a

t for her freedom, and now an action for dams is pending against those who are alleged to ve reduced and held her in slavery. Will some of your learned correspondents, who ofess to have some correct estimate of the value the human soul, be so good as to favor your aders with a rule by which her damages in dol es and cents, may be precisely or proximately

The above facts are gathered from the last num er of the "Law Reporter," and may be relied on as perfectly authentic. The enslaving of a ite woman enlists more sympathy than a woman color. But is the crime of any deeper dye? Has at God made of one blood all the nations of the ath?-Editors of the Boston Recorder.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

tural bridge was ascended by James H. Piper. en a student at Washington College, and now number of the state senate. A graphic account of hers, has been long before the world. Neverthe ess, many persons who have visited the bridge ave regarded the story as fabulous, deeming the chievement absolutely impossible. It will be seen wever, by the following brief parrative, that the cent has been a second time achieved. Certainhe must have steady nerves and indomitable selfliance, who puts life and limb in such imminent

REMARKABLE FEAT .- On Saturday, the 26th of dy, there being, besides myself, several guests at ie tayern of Mr. Luster at the natural bridge, we neluded to walk up and view that stupendons rodigy of nature-and accordingly several of as paired thither, and after some time returned to a mall house on the road side, between the bridge nd the tayern, where we were favored with an old aper containing an account of the ascension of he bridge by Mr. Piper many years ago, from the en of Dr. Caruthers.

While some of us, entirely incredulous, were

armly discussing its title to credibility, we were addenly interrupted by the cry, "Some one limbing the bridge!" We immediately rushe ant en musse to the top of the bridge, still inward loobting the possibility of what the next momen net our astonished sight—the ascension of the oridge! When we arrived there we found to tentlemen on the bridge, who pointed us to Mr shaver, the liero of the occasion, standing at listance of 170 feet from the ground, on a beas it is termed) apparently too narrow to stand a m even without motion. From the testimoty the gentlemen present, we learned that Mr. Shave assing by there in the morning, concluded to a tempt the ascension, merely, I suppose, to gra reparation, he immediately commenced climbin irectly under the well known codar stump, about fifteen paces higher up the stream than the place from whence Mr. Piper is said to have started, and

withal a much more difficult place to ascend.

After going perpendicular about 30 feet, he can to a clump of bushes, where he rested a little, and proceeded to another ledge protruding a little from the main body of rock, thence directly up the steel and rugged ridge lying between the deep ravine on each side of the cedar stump, until be car the bench, where I first saw him. While up that bench, which is about forty feet from the Mr. Shaver inscribed his name in very legible ch neters, which may be seen from the top of the bridge. He then advanced up the stream, alon the very edge of the awful precipiee that over hangs the ravine, until he came around on the opposite side of the stump from where he started He then came to the last ascent of any danger, and it was awful to see a man attempting to climb an overhanging cliff at the distance of 180 feet from

the hottom of the abyss that yawned beneath him while in ascending his back was in some measu downwards, and he had moreover frequently to re move loose stones in order to secure a hold for hi hand. In making the first effort either his strengt or resolution failed him, and he returned to the bench and rested.
Some of the more cautious and prodeat of the

ompany proposed sending for ropes by which raw him up, which was hardly possible under the ircumstances, as perhaps none of us had courag ufficient to venture down the ravine far enough ee him on the side where he was. We were feat ful even to speak to him. Nevertheless after d esting himself of his boots, and swinging the round his neck with a handkerchief, he made econd effort, in which he happily succeeded, am our happiest congratulations. He was very P nd in a perfect tremor when he arrived at the tol om which he had not entirely recovered before

He who hates crime, or any kind of wrong oing, because wrong-doing is hateful in itsel oes well; but he, who, on analyzing his feeling nds he hates it through fear of its punishmet ather than from aversion to its nature, cannot will ny good reason be said to hate it at all.

God hath not put the joy or grief of your hears other men's power-but in your own.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1845.

Vol. XVI. ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT. AT HOME! SWEET HOME!

[From "Songs in the Night," a beautiful volume of Sacred Poetry, recently published by Mr. Persins, of Boston]

Where burns the fireside brightest, Cheering the social breast? Where beats the fond heart lightest, Its humble hope possessed? Where is the hour of Sadness With meek-eyed patience borne ! Worth more than those of gladness, Which mirth's gay cheeks adorn Pleasure is marked with fleetness To those who ever roam While grief itself hath sweetness At home-sweet home

There blend the ties that strengthen Our hearts in hours of grief-The silver links that lengthen Joy's visits when most brief; There, eyes in all their splendor Are vocal to the heart, And glances, bright and tender, Fresh eloquence impart; Then dost thou sigh for pleasure? O. do not widely roam, But seek that hidden treasure At home-sweet home

Does pure religion charm thee, Far more than aught below ! Wouldst thou that she should arm thee Arrast the hour of wo? Her dwelling is not only In temples built for prayer, For home itself is lonely. I pless her smiles be there; Wherever we may wander, Tis all in vain we roam, If worshipless her altar At home-sweet home !

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

SCHOLASTIC THEOLOGY.

SELECTED FROM A LIVING WRITER.

This was a false theology, founded on a false thilosophy. It was imported into Europe by the Eastern Christians, who had adopted it from their Arabian conquerers and affies, and reached the chmax of its absurdity in the tenth century of our era. "The Curistians in the West," say D'Israeli. from whose curiosity shops I have borrowed the following illustrations, "received their first lessons from the Arabians in the East, and Aristotle and his Arabic commentaries, was enthroned in the schools of Christendom. Then burst into birth. from the dark cave of metaphysics, a numerous and ugly spawn of monstrous sects; unnatural shildren of the same foul mother, who never met ship. but to destroy each other. Religion became what called the study of divinity, and all attempted to reduce the worship of God into a system! the reed into a thesis! and every point relating to rebrion was debated through an endless chain of infinite questions, incomprehensible distinctions, with differences mediate and immediate, the concrete and the abstract; a perpetual civil war was carned on against common sense in all the Aristotlea severity. There existed a rage for Aristotle: and Melanethon complains, that in sacred assemblies, the ethics of Aristotle were read to the peo-

le instead of the Gospel." Lombard, the promoters of this theology, if not the the race of Old Time accomplished, the works of the and are forced to lament, with the author just quoted, that such Herculean texture of brain should have been exhausted in demolishing their aerial fabrics." The literary labors of these men were prodigious. Peter Lombard compiled four great books of "sentences," from the writings of the Fathers, and thereby earned the highest title in the gift of philosophy or theology-" Master of Sen-His successors, animated by the same spirit, and perhaps excited by the hope of similar honors, extended his work, and collected all their puerile quotations into those enormous volumes Summaries of Divinity." The great work of the Angelical Doctor himself, occupied twelve hundred and fifty closely printed folio pages, and had appended to it nineteen pages of errata, and an index to the triffing amount of two hundred

Perhaps the reader is curious to know the contents of this theological encyclopædia. He shall will but bear in mind, meanwhile, the title -. " The Sum of all Theology." Among other subjects purely theological, this volume contains three articles on catamenia, seventeen on virginity, and one hundred and sixty-eight on love! Three bundred and fifty-eight are devoted to the very important subject of angels, a few of which we subjoin, to show the masterly way in which the Angelic Doctor handles his themes. "Augels were not before the world.-Angels might have been before the world.—An angel is composed of action and potentiality; the more superior he is he has the less potentiality.—Angels have not naturally a body united to them. They may assume bodies. The bodies assumed by angels are of thick air !- An angel may be the same with a body. God, and angel, and the soul, are not contained in space, but contain it. - Many angels cannot be in the same

Upon these fundamental propositions, (for let no one suppose them axioms, lest the sweaty shades of the Angelic Doctor confront him,) are disposed the discussion of the following sage questions: "Did the angel Gabriel appear to the Virgin Mary in the shape of a dove, of a man, or of a

"Did he seem to be young or old?"

" In what dress was he?"

"Was his garment white, or of two colors?" "Was his linen clean or foul?" "Did he appear in the morning, noon, or at

A learned controversy sprung up concerning the some scholastic essentialities, was of trifling importance when compared with the profounder inquiry which followed: - "Was she acquainted with e mechanic and liberal arts?" or the sagacious inquiry,-" Had she a perfect knowledge of the

by Peter Lombard twelve hundred years after her

Some of the Doctor's disciples pushed their inquiries a little further, and gravely debated, Whether do angels know more in the morning than any other hour of the day?" and "Whether an angel could pass from one point to another, in a straight line, without going through the intermediate points?" and "How many angels could dance on the point of a very fine cambric needle, without jostling one another?" Another question related to the club which Cain used in the murder of Abel, "What sort of wood was it made of?" Some sagely surmised it was of wood from the cedars of on, while others stoutly contended for the oaks of Bashan. Upon such puerile follies did men expend their genius. We can find no object of comparison to which we can liken them, unless we borrow from one who once compared the versatile genius of Sir Francis Bacon to the trunk of an elephant strong enough to rive the mountain

oak-yet sufficiently supple to pick up a pin. They remind us indeed of some facts in the annals of New England History, when in Salem and viwould have been ashamed at the smallness of the ly of the Marah fount-their tears fell, but no mor-

of the schoolmen only live in the curiosity shops of to pour upon the ear of sympathy the pent emo ters and verses of the two Testaments, and sundry with accumulated weight. other items of information. The calculation of The Muse has bid us "deal gently with the this table is said to have occupied three years of stranger," and God has given his high sanction to the life of its compiler. If we apply the search- the principle, and set it with the fruits of a sanctiing question, Qui bono? or what is it good for? fied heart, "I was a stranger and ye took me in. it would require three years more to study out an But have they alone claims upon us? In our faranswer. In this calculation the author probably reaching sympathy we should not overlook those aimed at imitating the masoretic notes of the He- whom the blast has prostrated at our side; and brews: and he has imitated them in all their fea- while we are awakened by the distant wail, the cry tures but their utility. The masoretic notes, num- that is uttered at our steps should find a ready enbering the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, and trance into the heart. Since God is love, they who noting the places of their occurrence, together partake of his Spirit are heaven's chosen messenwith every change which they have undergone, gers of mercy, whose appropriate duty is to "weep were of substantial benefit in guarding the sacred with those that weep." By this kind provision text, and were perfectly practicable in a language of what a flood of tears is dried, and, if all thus com consonants, where the number of letters is neither missioned were faithful to the sacred trust, the bow increased nor diminished by silent letters and would smile from almost every cloud. Throughchanging vowels. But the author of the English out this house of lamentation and woe, the miseri-Masora, had he possessed the common sagacity of cordien are led on, and, directed by One who has a dog in pursuit of his master, must have seen that borne our sorrows, was tempted as we are, and is the first change in the orthography of the lan- not ashamed to call us brethren; his ear is open guage, would derange his calculations, unless he to the softest cry, and still had the vanity to imagine that his three years puerile labor would eventually anchor the English

For Zion's Herald and Wesievan Journal.

"VALE OF TEARS."

The above has applied to this world, indicating and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take the character of those upon whom "death has me up." passed." There are many bright spots, we con- Through this "vale of tears" is the path to a these exceptions are almost lost in the immensity of wiped away—the hope of reaching which gives woe; the multitude of weeping ones, with their songs in the house of pilgrimage, and bids us, long dark robes, are crowding the great thorough- though "sorrowful, to be always rejoicing." fare to the tomb.

The few who now partake of mirth, even while we look, grow sad, and presently sorrow, in characters not easily mistaken, or soon effaced, is written on the brow; it is not always the brand of moping melancholy, but a sign of earthly citizen-Man, though an heir of immortality, when once swept by the blast, may put on appearances, but the " iron is in his soul," and, like the nipped flower, nods in recognition of a resting-place. The giddy devotee of sensual pleasure finds nothning, the russet garb of autumn, or the house of who that has listened attentively to the sublime teachings of nature will approve his course? Nature in her strength-in full bloom, is beauti-

ing three great funeral processions-some individnals may claim a place in each: First the destitule; they go forth in the morning, some from habitations unfit even for beasts; others from the shelheavens, while the elements have made them their sport-the rain has drenched, the frost chilled life's fluid, and the biting blast reminded them of the tender mercies of the world. The invalid forgets the sufferings of his physical nature, in the excess of mental agony at the sight of his starving offspring -the mother with one hand presses a little skeleton to her unprotected bosom, while the other is extended in a last entreaty for luxury's surplushelpless children, with none to feed or protect, wander abroad, the object of pity felt, of insult offered, and injury inflicted. Their bodies, prematurely smitten, are carried, often unwept, to the

in their multitude there are doubtless "Hearts once pregnant with celestial fire; Hands that the red of empire might have swaved.

Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre."

row; it steals upon them in the dishonor of a upon, and their practice correspond with it. continual dropping weareth away a stone, pierced Scriptures daily. vading sorrow steals."

Book of Sentences?" that is, of the book compiled

dear relics of their bloom. again, while ministering ones bear the loved object the sheep will be scattered abroad.

written volume there.

"Of the laughing brow of joy,

The sickening heart conceals.

Could we look upon the page spread before the cinity witches were seen in broad day-light, cours- eye of Omniscience, there would doubtless be dising the air on broom-sticks, and were detected in covered names never entered on man's register of the silent watches of the night, when honest spixits sorrowing ones, who, nevertheless, have drank deepact, stealing their way through unguarded, half- tal saw-undiscovered, the deep sigh struggled up from the smitten soul. Although attended by the Those times have passed away. The quodlibets personification of tenderness perhaps, and longing compilers, and folks are not afraid of witches now. tions, inexorable necessity chained the tongue in Examples of theological folly are becoming scarce, silence, until the mountain strength was shaken by yet there is one example open to the inspection of the volcanic fire within. They who are gifted with all. In most of our quarto family Bibles, we find power to "minister to a mind diseased," may a table, purporting to tell us the exact number of soothe the throbbing brow for a moment—the din books, chapters, verses, words, and letters, con- of business, the cares of life, the smile of friends, tained in the Bible, together with the middle chapmay lift awhile the load, but it returns at length

" In his measure feels afresh What every member bears '

Mindful of the weakness of our over-weening hearts, providing for every exigency, he says, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me; while faith is taught to exclaim, " when my father

fess-many scenes that ravish with delight-yet land of "glory bright," where all tears shall be

Columbia, Me., Sept. 20, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal

THE GLORY OF THE CHURCH.

1. Pure doctrine is found alone in the Holy Bible. This is the fountain of truth, of pure, unaing suited to his taste in the pensive shade of evedulterated truth. Other writings may possess interesting and important claims; they may excite with mourning; he holds not the present as in close their novelty, charm with their beauty, and instruct connection, and wide contrast with the past; but with principles—yet, after all, the masks of error which abound in the writings of men, both of ancient and modern times, teach us to be on our guard relative to what we receive as truth. But ful; but who will say that that beauty ever departs. the Holy Scriptures, the oldest surviving offspring The link between nonentity and immortality may be of human genius, inspired by the Holy Ghost, of a large portion of this church. Half of the their associates, as was Moses to those who went Holy Ghost, the doctrine of creation, providence terings of charity, bestowed only for one night; Scriptures, what do we behold but purity. It is but many more have had no covering but the the Bible, also, that gives us a true history of the moral character of man, before and after the fall the relation man sustains to Jehovah by nature and grace, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection f the body, and a conscious state both of rewards and punishments beyond the grave. These are

some of the doctrines contained in God's revealed will to man-the purity and importance of which find no superior, no equal. Should there be a doubt in any mind relative to the authenticity of the sacred Scriptures, stop not until the arguments on which it rests its claims are fully examined. There need be no fear lest the proof should be insufficient; the fact is, it is abunhe favored with some of the most imposing, if he vault, and none stop even to record their names; dant, conclusive and overwhelming. Look at the you will require no other argument to prove the declaration of the apostle, " All Scripture is given by the inspiration of God." As this is the foun-The second are seen in all the variety, from tain of pure light and truth, let the church apcompelency to luxury-they do not hunger or thirst proach the same with reverence and humility. As -are not exposed to the misery of want in any it contains all that is necessary, both for faith of its forms-but they have no defence from sor- and practice, let the faith of the church be placed child, in the faithless friend, in the smiling, wily includes the will and testimony of our Heavenly lation the strong sometimes tremble, and, as the crown that outshines the sun, let us search the

with a thousand arrows, he falls. The sun's Let the ministry take the lead in this important peculiarly favored ones, yet through their halls, in the word of truth. But how can this be done if spite of the glow of "diamond and gems," "in- they are not conversant, yea, familiar, with the word of life. Will a knowledge of science and And as we turn from the contemplation of these, literature do this? Will a knowledge of men and chords uniting their hearts-now sundered; the this they must be studied, yea, searched. The world look kindly on, and say "he was a fine various parts must be read over again and again The sight of his still, cold features, beautiful in and sermon, what need there is of correctly comdeath, chains them to the spot, while memory mitting to memory much of the inspired word .dark clouds, bearing no rainbow, obscure the fad- considered unfinished until it receives the sanction olor of the Virgin's hair, which, though involving ing day. Who has not seen some desolate orphan, of the living word from the mouth of the speaker. and who, seeing the same, has not thought of the What a weight and influence this gives! How winter that surrounds them? The blast has swept soon it settles the point, and puts the mind to rest! the smiling beauty of their spring away, and, with What, then, shall be said of those who preach sertrembling, they tread the ground scattered with the mon after sermon with but seldom referring to the sacred Scriptures?

Another mourns the early departure of a com- The position of a gospel minister is a public ended-the tender smile has passed for ever from God, to instruct the ignorant, and to silence the that face, and the whispered assurance of love, cavillings of ungodly men. His position makes stronger than death, is given, the image of life is him not only a mark for the devil, but for wicked before us-but, like the Parian stone, it has no men. As it was anciently, so in these modern breath. Is it so? We turn and look, convinced, times, the first object of attack is the public minand yet unwilling to credit sense, we turn to look ister of the church; if the shepherd is smitten,

away from sight, but not from memory.

Many at the present time, whose business it is to smite down the shepherd and scatter the sheep, the shadow, but what the cloud has poured on the are conversant with the Scriptures. They study devoted head we cannot tell. Let those who sup- it for this very purpose, and screw it into every pose the bitter current dried, ere the grass over- possible shape to make it speak every thing but spreads the grave, ask of the flower springing what was intended by the Holy Ghost, and thus there, what has been its dew? let them listen to handle the word of God deceitfully. How can a the zephyr, and learn that it bears from solitude gospel minister meet this, if he is not well the burden of a breaking heart-commune, if they instructed in the Holy Scriptures? Will he not may, with the secret chamber, and read the un- be confounded, though he possess many other qualifications for the work? This has sometimes been But let us remember, that these enumerated do the case, to his great mortification, and that of

Jesus Christ! take to yourself the whole gospel are, (and who can deny but what it is too much | discussed with originality and great ability the vaarmour, especially the sword of the Spirit—the so?) are we not in danger of going down to the word of God that liveth and abideth for ever. word of God that liveth and abideth for ever.

the Scriptures. This is not to be exclusive. Once who are not carried away with this flood of inithe clergy, and they only, were favored with this quity: blessed be God for it. But what is to be

hig Lane

Sandwich.

For Zioa's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE?

Was the language of Moses at a time of revolting, apostacy and idolatry in Israel, when Aaron made the molten calf. May it not now be enquired, "who is on the Lord's side?" When we look at the almost universal apostacy, degeneracy and idolatry of the Christian church, saying nothing of other denominations, where is the Methodist Episcopal Church? Multitudes of her priests, and her people by thousands, are idol worshipers. Since Wesley, Coke, Asbury, George, and most of the first preachers have gone up into the mount, the people To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. have called for gods to go before them, and their and trimmings of pulpits; their dress, carriages, I shall dwell upon very briefly. dwelling houses, furniture, &c , &c .: in short, the world is their god-its company is their delight; best of them-were but agencies of oppression.its conversation is agreeable; its amusement satis- Here the free spirit was to throw off its fetters. factory; the honors, riches and pleasures of the The regenerated race was to act for itself. world engross about all the time and attention | ROGER WILLIAMS and WILLIAM PENN were to guished by his, or her, plain dress-now, often by which has been or will be triumphant. and prayed with them: now some of them seldom profession. call upon any but a few favored ones; it would be In Pure Politics and Political Economy, not impolite to name religion, or offer to pray with few of the ideas of the last and present ages are them-once, if you met a preacher in the street, American, though many of our best authors have you would have a welcome greeting: now they been too busy with action for the production of pass by unnoticed, save to the rich and honorable books. -once preachers watched their opportunity after No other of the immortal company by whose

ask them about their soul's salvation: now it is achieved and our Government established, has suftoe, in the tongue of slander; under this accumul- Father, showing how we become entitled to a quite impolite and out of fashion. The difference fered so much from misrepresentation as ALEXbetween now and forty years ago is about as much ANDER HAMILTON, of whom Guizot says, justly, as that between the old and new world after the that "there is not one element of order, strength, flood, though not in the same sense. Still I be- or durability in our Constitution, which he did not brightest beams, to such, is but a sickly ray; and work; for they are commanded to show themselves lieve, as a church, we are first and foremost in re- powerfully contribute to introduce into the scheme, although we are wont to look on many of them as workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing ligion. There has been an awful backsliding from and cause to be adopted." He was the first of our God into the world by the church, or I am greatly great legislators; and, though the world has made deceived. The whole nation is on the decline in very important advances since his time in the religion. Once the word of a Christian would be science of government, his works are still resorted taken as soon as his note: now, in many instances, to by the judicious as a storehouse of the profoundwe behold parents bending over an only son, as he things, associated with natural endowments, and a neither of them are worth a mill-once Christians, est wisdom. Much of his celebrated "Report" groans, struggles, gasps, expires; they watched consciousness of the divine favor, be sufficient for or those professing so to be, were honest: now combats objections to the protective policy which over him from infancy, and every act of kindness this work? Surely not. They must know the many of them are grossly dishonest; some of them are no longer urged, and has therefore now only a -every hour of solicitude, were so many golden Scriptures, become mighty in the Scriptures. For are the biggest knaves we have amongst us-once bistorical value. church members were angels of mercy at the JEFFERSON wrote with ability on Political Econhouses of poverty, suffering and death: now some omy, but generally to suit some purpose of the moyouth," but their aching hearts, with every pulsa- and compared one with the other. As certain por- of them stand ready to rob the widow and the fa- ment, and without consistency. The writings of tion, are saying, "would that I had died for thee." tions are to be used in every prayer, exhortation therless, and catch all they have; the poor is driven HEZEKIAH NILES and MATTHEW CAREY have much away in his poverty; the sick and infirm suffer, or practical value, though they are not very profound. the town sells them at public vendue to the lowest Those of CONDY RAGUET, CLEMENT BIDDLE, WILbreaks open the fountain of unspoken grief. The Every point of doctrine, experience and practice bidder-once the Sabbath was strictly observed: LIAM LEGGETT, and Mr. BRYANT, are ingenious future, but yesterday so bright, is starless now, and brought to view in a public discourse, should be now it is a day of pleasure with many professors and acute on the extreme free-trade side. Dr. and their families, or a part of it-once Christians Cooper, when in Pennsylvania, wrote forcibly offered, first of all, their children to God, and de- in favor of protection, and subsequently, when it dicated them to his service by holy baptism : now South Carolina, against it. Mr. CLAY has advocait is mostly neglected—once they were educated in ted the protective system with consistency and religion and kept from the sinful amusements and lucid ability very rarely surpassed. No man has company of the world as much as possible: now been more successful in his treatment of the sub indulged and sent into them. These children, ject in in its secondary aspects, though he may many thousands of them, grow up infidels in part, have produced little which will survive the changes panion; the hours of heavenly intercourse are one. He is called upon to comfort the people of if not wholly so, and are the greatest opposers to of the times. Mr. Webster has written ably on religion, for this plain reason, they never saw any both sides of the question, as the circumstances of difference between professors (say their parents, if the country seemed to require; before 1824 for you please,) and the world. Once, when prayer free trade, and since for protection. Mr. CALwas offered in public, all kneeled: now, especially Hour's course has been directly opposed to Mr in prayer meetings, all but the one who is praying WEBSTER'S. He is probably the profoundest politisits. Little or no attention is paid to sacred things: cal economist of the present day. He is an original people sit in prayer time, sleep in sermon time, nal thinker, and has hardly an equal as a dialecti look about the house when awake, turn round and cian. Mr. HENRY C. CAREY has written largely gaze at every stranger who comes into the house, and ably on Wages, the Production of Wealth, and stalk about the meeting house, almost into the pul- Population; and Mr. Tucker, Mr. Vethake, Mr.

meeting-professors go to assemblies, parties, tention.

2. Let the membership urge their way onward pious preachers who weep over the slain and fall in this blessed work Said Jesus Christ, Search en. I know there are thousands in the church

privilege; but now, thank God, it is open to all. done when these are removed from this vale of Once it was thought of little importance whether it tears? Will the church be likely to reform when was studied or neglected, now it is solemnly urged they are gone? Will there be leaven enough left as an imperative duty. Once its interpretation was to leaven the lump? I, for one, have some anxieleft entirely with the ministry, now all may read ty about this matter: I see a vast ocean of infidelnd understand.

You are to study the Scriptures, not as the irretide into our country: I see some of the foundaligious study novels and romance, or even as you tion stones of our church removed-others may would philosophy and history; but with greater be loosened and fall out, one after another, till the respect—with marked attention, and with a single whole building falls: already it totters and reels eye to the glory of that Being who claims to be its with the accessions which have been, and now is: ole author. In the closet, in the social circle, as already the building is parted in the middle, and well as on the holy Sabbath, this study demands that at the South, laden as it is with the iniquity of both time and attention. Would you know what slavery, the curse of the church, must sink, Bish-

Christianity is, and therefore your duty to God, to ops and all, or give up their abominable traffic in ourself and the world, search the Scriptures .- human souls. What will become of the North? flow few, even among professed Caristians, under- Will the sons of New England rally around the stand these things. Hence their culpable neglect, standard of the cross? Will they come out from their looseness, their want of scrupulousness in all the world, and be on the Lord's side, and sanctify heir temporal and spiritual concerns. Would you themselves to his service? Will the sons of Levi understand the ways of God in creation, providence come forward for the battle? Will they sink lower and redemption-the manner in which souls are and rise higher in the divine light and life? Will brought from darkness to light, and the part to be they harness on the whole armor of God and enter acted by the creature in this business-search the the field with this motto, "Victory or death?" Scriptures. For the want of this knowledge more Shall vollies of prayer go up from every encampthan two-thirds of the members of the church are ment, like pillars of smoke, to heaven, for the doing little for themselves, and less for their fel. Spirit's power? Once more, will every church low creatures. Would you know what God, the member throw off the spirit of the world, of fashchurch and world require at your hand—the state ion, of popularity and pride, and be clothed with of mind you are to possess, search the Scriptures. humility, love and faith? Will they be honest? Multitudes are in darkness upon all these points. Will they deal justly? Will they love mercy and therefore are partly, if not altogether, disquali- Will they walk humbly with God? In a word, fied to act their part in the great work of the world's will they be bible Christians and bible Methodists? conversion. Once more. Would you be a man If so, the church will outride the storm; our counof God, thoroughly furnished for every good word try is safe; the world will be Christianized, and and work, search the Scriptures. Search the his- the kingdoms thereof become the kingdoms of tory and prophecy—the precepts and examples— Christ; the heathen his inheritance, and the utterthe promises and threatenings-the experience and most parts of the earth his possession. Already practice of God's holy word. Thomas Ely. springing hope rises in my soul. Already does ted far more than any other nation in the present

the stream of love flow to my poor heart, while I write. Already faith takes hold on God; she lends her aid-I see the storm passing-the church rising-Babel falling-the angel flying-the gos-

THE INTELLECTUAL HISTORY, CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY. NO. IV.

AND NATURAL SCIENCES. The Literature of Government, though for its

gold and silver have become their gods in some originality, profoundness, and extent, it deserves the form or other: their fine, costly, steepled houses, consideration of all who would estimate the intelorgans, and other instruments of music, carpeting lectual contributions of our countrymen to mankind,

The political and social systems of Europe-the

In the works of Abelard, Acquinas, Scotus, and constantly changing, but until the angel proclaims comes to us with all the freshness of youth, simplicity and purity of style, together with all the dandy, and the members for real men and women men of our first century was or is so powerful. claims of truth-madulterated and eternal truth. of the world; and the only way you would know They asserted and demonstrated the safety of reli-I have contemplated the human race as compos- If the doctrines of the Holy Bible are examined— they were church members would be, by being gious and civil liberty. They were the great reformers such as the being and attributes of God, the es- present at a communion season. I have often of criminal law. The founder of Pennsylvania, thought, were Wesley to come again on earth, and BRADFORD, have been quoted with effect in there would have to be a greater reform in the the Parliaments of England, France, Russia, and and redemption, points often referred to in the church than what took place under his ministry, or the lesser nations, against the barbarian punishment two-thirds go out of it. But suppose Jesus Christ of Death, the perfect disappearance of which is was to visit the earth, as the Millerites expected, to mark the zenith of civilization. Numerous other "would be find faith upon earth? I tell thee, nay." meliorations of the criminal and civil law, have Time once was when a Methodist could be distin- been here proposed and advocated with an ability

their fine, flowery one: once, their pious, godly In Jurisprudence, I need but refer to the great conversation with every one they met with-now, Marshall; to Hamilton, "the first of our conreligion is seldom talked of, or sin rebuked. Once stitutional lawyers;" to Parsons, who had no we had plain houses of worship-once vocal music superior in the common law; to Kent, whose decharmed the ear: now music drowns the voice cisions are "more signally entitled to respect than and the words- once we had plain pointed preach- those of any English Chancellor since the Ameriing in the true spirit of it; it was "with power in can Revolution, with the single exception, perhaps, the Holy Ghost, and much assurance:" now in of Lord Eldon;" to the voluminous and able works " word only" in too many instances - once p each of STORY, or to those of LIVINGSTON, WHEATON, ers diessed plain: now many of them are dandies, STEARNS, CHIPMAN, DUER, VERPLANCK, PHILLIPS, all fashionable -once preachers visited each house BINNEY, HOFFMAN, and others whose names are external, the internal and collateral evidences, and and family in their charge, conversed on religion, associated with these in the memories of the legal

meetings, lectures, &c., to speak to every one, and genius, virtue and suffering, our independence was

pit, with hats on, talk about every thing but reli- CARDOZA, Professor DEW, and many besides, have gion while on the way, and on the return from published works which deserved and received at-

shows, &c. Now I ask, "who is on the Lord's Of the formal systems of Political Econor side?" Are such people as these? I answer, no. produced in the United States, that of WAYLAND, "They are enemies of the cross of Christ; their who is an advocate of free trade, is the most clear, God is their belly; their glory their shame; who cogent and attractive. HORACE GREELEY is a very mind earthly things; their end is destruction." powerful and industrious supporter of the protective Tell me, O tell me, am I deceived; am I wrong, policy; and there are many others, to whom my others. O, thou man of God! thou minister of or not? Are these things so, or not? If they limits forbid a more particular reference who have,

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. | No. 41

rious questions in this important science. I might say much of our Ethnographical writers, but my design will be accomplished by a mere allusion to ALBERT GALLATIN-on many accounts one of the most remarkable men of this century, and by his works on subjects connected with Ethnology justly ranked with the greatest

with the popular judgment of this author's abilities or learning. In Archeology we have done less, but we may point to Robinson, Salisbury, and some of the writers mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, in proof that we have been creditably represented

scholars of the world-and to PICKERING, MORTON,

and Schoolcraft; to whose names I may add

that of Duponceau, though I by no means agree

in this as well as in every other field of intellectual effort. The cultivation of purely mechanical and natural science has been carried much too far in this country, or rather has been made too exclusive and absorbing. It is not the highest science, for it concerns only that which is around us-which is altogether outward. Man is greater than the world of nature in which he lives, and just as clearly must the science of man, the philosophy of his moral and intellectual being, rank far above that of the soulless creation which was made to minister to his wants. When, therefore, the lower science so draws to itself the life of any age as to disparage and shut out the higher, it works to the well-being of that age an injury. Still it is only thus in comparison with a nobler and more lofty study, that the faintest reproach should be cast upon that natural science, which in no slight degree absorbs the intellectual effort of the present generation. Regarded as related to, and a part of, a complete system of education, with a powerful influence upon the purely æsthetical character of the people, it becomes most important and necessary, and its cultivation, even to apparent excess, a source of the

highest hope.

By application of science to commerce, manufactures, and the domestic arts, we have contribucentury to the civilization and comfort of mankind. The most important invention, after the mariner's compass, was Godfrey's quadrant. John Fitch was certainly the first successful navigator by steam, pel spreading, and God's glory filling the earth. The splendid discoveries of FRANKLIN, causing the "Allelujah, praise ye the Lord."

Shout for the battle: praise ye the Lord.

Maine, 1845.

Shout for the Europe, are known even to his countrymen. His papers on Electricity are not surpassed for directness, clearness, and simplicity, in all the literature of science. On Meteorology, the first living authors are Espy and REDFIELD. Dr. WELLS, by his theory of Dew, has entitled himself to be ranked among the most ingenious philosophers of the age. In Mathematics, I can but refer to Bowditch, An-DERSON, ADRAIN, and LENHART; in Philology, to WEBSTER; in Geology, to SILLIMAN, HITCHCOCK, HALL, JACKSON, ROGERS, MATHER, CONRAD, and VANUXEM; in Botany, to BARTRAM, TORRY, GRAY, BIGELOW, NUTTALL, and DARLINGTON; in Conchology, to LEA, SAY, BENEDICT, CONRAD, BARNES, and Gould; in Zoology, to Wilson, Audubon, and CODMAN; and in various departments of science, to RUMFORD, RITTENHOUSE, MITCHELL, HARE, HENRY, OLMSTED, BACHE, and others, whose researches and discoveries have made their names

> In my next I shall treat of works more interesting to the general reader, and of a more strictly literary character. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

familiar in the scientific world.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PASTORAL DUTIES—WHY NEGLECTED.

Dear Br. Stevens .- We are "short-coming"

creatures, and doubtless need say to Him whom we serve, daily, "forgive us our debts." Still, it is a duty for us to seek after amendments. The minister's pastoral work is no mean or unimportant branch of his profession. Perhaps a few suggestions, looking at the reasons of neglect here, may not be uncalled for, nor yet without their use.

Deficient piety, I think, is the first grand cause thy this work is undone, or miserably mangled .-The pastor's heart is not in it, his interests are not here, his feelings are not enlisted; his soul has other fires, other inspiring themes, other cares moving him more than these cares for the souls of his flock. He must care for something, and " where his treasure is, there is his heart;" but it is not on his flock. Were his heart warm in love to his people, he could not abstain from his pastoral work. No, impelled from within, he would, almost without thought or plan, find himself seated at his brother's side, in sympathy, teaching, com-

forting and guiding him to heaven. Love of ease is another reason. He is comfortably seated at home with his family, his books or periodicals, or in some familiar friend's house .-He loves it: he will not be at the trouble to arise to break off his pleasures; he will read on, chat on, and this, too, while a lamb, a sheep of his flock, is in the mire, is out of the fold, is hunted by the lion or bear, faint, weary, ready to perish. He reclines still, his lamb dies.

Usurpation of the Divine right is, I fear, another reason. He assumes to do in preaching alone the work of preaching, and of the pastor. He had rather toil over a sermon, than to visit his flock .-But this is taking the Divine prerogative. It is doing things as God wills not. In his gospel, by his own example, the example of his apostles, and by the dictates of his Spirit in all ages, the Lord enjoins pastoral duties. But the "sermonizer," the great preacher," must be excused these duties, because he spends his strength on his sermons. In a word, the truth seems to be, he breaks the good Shepherd's" rules, and then wishes a reward, the applause of men, his God to approve, his home Indecision is another reason. The minister often

thinks he will attend to this branch of his calling soon. He is not decided to do it in its season. He vaits. "I am agoing to do it." is his language.-But the devil steals his thoughts, his time, his purposes, and his work is, alas! undone, undone.

Bad economy, as to his time, is another cause. He reads what he needs not to read, or visits where it is not necessary, says what had better be left unsaid, or journeys without good cause, is not careful as his hours of sleep. "I have no time," he says. But he lacks economy.

Erring taste, delicacy, "nicety," is a reason. also. The work-room, wash-room, unswept room, with crying children, the shop, the field, the barn, cannot be entered in pursuit of a sick lamb, a hunted, faint or dying sheep. It will not comport with the etiquette of the times; the sight is disgusting, his nice clothes will be marred, or some such wonderful thing will happen. So the devil may have his church members or congregation, as

a prey at his will.

"Sheer laziness," I fear, is sometimes a reason for this neglect. It is a task, a burden too grievous to be borne. As the sloth shricks when he moves, so does the unworthy minister sigh or groan when he is called to visit, to counsel, instruct, to pray and sympathize with the people whom Heaven has comnitted to his trust. But enough. May God grant to us repentance and pardon speedily for all our wrongs, and grace to amend, for his name's sake. For twenty years an OBSERVER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1845.

THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

History of the project-Outline of the Weslevan Plan-Its enlargement in 1838-Results.

In our last, we gave the sentiments of leading Methodists respecting theological education, and proved that Wesley, Fletcher, Benson, Clarke, Watson, Jackson, Bunting, had been pledged to the very project we are now attempting; that it was proposed by the first Wesleyan Conference, and has been for about a hundred years a matter of favorable interest and frequent deliberation in the Weslevan body. Let us glance now at the history of the plan. We shall give many details that may not appear important to American readers: but as there is so little information among us on the subject, we wish to convey a minute view of the whole matter, that our readers may judge of it in all its relations, and perhaps this information may be of service in the future arrangement of our own plans. As the resources of the English Methodists increased, the object became one of more and more discussion.

By appointment of the Conference, the Rev. Messrs. John Gaulter, Jabez Bunting, Thomas Jackson, and Richard Watson, met together in the month of July, 1823, and prepared a report on the same topic; which report was presented, at the sittings of the following Conference, and greatly approved; though it seems that the necessity of circumstances prevented its suggestions from being practically adopted. From that time, however, for several successive years, the Conference regularly appointed a committee of education, to bring the subject, if possible, to a successful termination. At the Conference in 1833, a committee of twenty preachers " was directed to meet in London, on Wednesday, October 23d, to arrange a plan for the better education of our junior preachers." Pursuant to this appointment, the committee assembled, on the day above mentioned, at the Wesleyan Mission-House, Hatton-Garden, and proceeded to a diligent examination of the subject which had been confided to their attention. They conferred freely with each other; weighed every question, as it arose, with all the impartiality in their power; continued their sittings, by various adjournments, until Wednesday, October 30th; when they unanimously and cordially adopted the Resolutions, which, with some revision, received the approbation of the ensuing Conference.

The following are the decisions of the Conference, on the report of the committee appointed to arrange a plan for the improvement of the junior preachers;

The Conference approves of the principles and general outline of the plan which that committee has re-commended to its adoption; and which, as revised and altered by the committee at sittings subsequent to its meeting in October last, embodies the following

That it is expedient that an Institution should be speedily formed for promoting the more effectual inprovement of the junior preachers in the Methodist That this Institution shall be denominated, "The

Wesleyan Theological Institution for the Improvement of the Junior Preachers."

That all preachers who shall have passed through the various examinations required by our existing rules, and obtained the consent of their respective quarterly-meetings, and the recommendation of the superintendents and district-meetings, and shall have been placed by the Conference on the president's list

of reserve, and none else, shall be eligible for admission into this Institution as resident students, and shall be allowed to remain in it for two or three years, as may be found most consistent with the claims of the Connection for the immediate supply of the circuits and missions, and with the capacity and attainments of the students themselves.

In those cases in which a third is allowed, that third year shall be reckoned to the student as the first of the four years of probation now required by our rule."

As it has been intimated to the committee that the trustees of an Irish gentleman, who lately bequeathed a legacy of £1,000, to promote the improvement of our junior preachers in Ireland, are willing to pay over that legacy in aid of this Institution, it is recomme ed that, in consideration of this payment, of other contributions expected from Ireland, and of the special claims of that country, the Irish Connection shall always be allowed to have four resident students in the Institution, and an additional number, if deemed expedient, on the payment of a reasonable sum.

That, as soon as practicable, after the Conference of each year, all the young preachers placed on the pre-sident's list of reserve shall be subjected to an additional examination by a committee consisting of the preachers of the London district, or as many of them as can conveniently assemble; that this committee shall decide which of the candidates it may be proper to admit into the Institution-House, and which of them shall still be kept on the list of reserve for the immediate service of the home and foreign work; and that, should the committee, in their examination, judge any of these candidates to be deficient in the qualifications for the Christian ministry to such a degree as to excite a doubt whether they will ever become acceptable ministers of the gospel among us, they shall have power to pronounce them ineligible to be called out into the work for that year, and shall refer their cases for reconsideration to the ensuing Conference.

That the plan of tuition for resident students shall comprehend as many subjects as, on a careful consideration of the previous attainments and probable opportunities of the several students, may be deemed suitable and practicable; namely:—
English grammar, composition, and elocution; geo-

graphy and history; and elementary instruction in the mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, and in logic, and the philosophy of the mind.

logy; including the evidences, doctrines, duties, and institutions of Christianity, and having particular reference to those views of the Christian system, in its application to experimental and practical religion, which are held by our body to be conformable to the holy Scriptures. This will also include the general principles of church order and government, connected with a distinct exposition of our own established discipline, and of the proper methods of administering it for the purity, edification, and preservation of our societies; and a view of the nature and importance of the pastoral office and care, with special reference to the duties and engagements of a

Methodist preacher.

The elements of biblical criticism; the best methods of critically studying the Scriptures; the rules and principles to be observed in their interpretation; Hebrew, Greek, and Roman antiquities; and the out-

lines of ecclesiastical history.

The most useful methods of direct preparation for the pulpit; and general instructions for the composi-

tion and acceptable delivery of sermons. Such instruction in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, as may enable the students to read and study the sacred Scriptures in their original tongues, and prepare them for the successful pursuit of farther classical and biblical knowledge, when they shall be called into circuits or missions. This branch of instruction may, however, be wholly omitted, at the discretion of the officers of the Institution, if, on exam-

ining the student, at his first admission, or subsequent-

ly, they shall deem it most expedient to confine his attention to the English and theological classes. That the care and assistance of this Instituti shall be extended also to those candidates for the Christian ministry, who cannot be received into the Institution-House; for which purpose they shall be regarded as non-resident students. The object of this care and assistance shall be to direct them in the prosecution of their literary and theological studies; to aid them in the purchase of suitable books, accorde prepared for that purpose; and to make provision for their regular annual examination by one of the officers of the Institution, assisted by such person or persons as the Conference may appoint in reference to the studies which shall have been enjoined. These examinations of non-resident students shall take place, either at the house of the Institution, re, as may be most convenient; and an exact and faithful report of them shall be presented

every year to the Conference. * At the following Conference it was altered to the second inst id of the third year.

students of the Institution shall, in the first instance, office. be rented, rather than bought or erected, in order that due time may be afforded for the trial of the proposed modations will be ultimately needed.

after the most careful and mature consideration of preachers on the list of reserve, they are also of opinion that this plan should be tried at first on a smaller is maintained in the vicinity of places of public re scale than was originally suggested in the printed re- sort, or of great moral destitution. thirty students; and that it should embrace, as nearly ready devoted themselves, specifically, to the service

ing Conferences :-

The second year which each student may spend at Institution shall be reckoned to him, when he is received on trial as a preacher, as the first of the four years of probation now required by our rule; provided that the officers and the committee of the Institution mend such student as having conducted himself

and subscriptions which have been promised in their respective circuits, and any others which they may be able to procure, in aid of the funds of the Institution, ference, consisting of three districts, attached to the during the first and second weeks of the month of Ohio Conference. The church members in the Cin-

out-door students were admitted to the benefits of the 3.500. What hath God wrought? And, as an ex-Institution. The plan answered well, on the whole; ample of the efficiency of our German brethren, let but it was attended with some inconvenience; and the following serve as a specimen: The German at the ensuing Conference, the following minute was Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati increased

those candidates for our ministry who could not be ister they paid \$300. For church debts they contribaccommodated in the Institution-House, while it has most beneficially extended the advantages of the Inon, has also plainly shown the great desirableness of placing all the students under regular and of. on Monday night, during the sitting of Conference. and directly for the elementary instruction of those \$100 toward the support of a German missionary, to whose education has been defective. The Conference, therefore, resolves, on the unanimous recom-mendation of the committee, that, at least until a city. Here are the first fruits of our first German

Shortly after the Conference, "Abney-House," situated in Stoke-Newington, was obtained for the ministry and the institutions of religion among them- present to heal the people. The angel of the cove- brother's care they watch over us, in wisdom's ways above purpose. It was originally the residence of the selves." late Sir Thomas Abney, Knight, and Alderman of the city of London; in which that eminent divine and Christian poet, the late Dr. Isaac Watts, found the comforts of a friendly and generous home, for a period of thirty-six years; and where he composed many of his excellent sermons and other works, which will carry down his honored name to the latest pos-

Amongst the resolutions on the "Centenary of Methodism," passed in 1838, we find the following; ernments of Germany will adopt after these exciting his servants "to speak boldly as they ought to speak," meeting in the Library Room of Bromfield Street. In a dialogue form are presented fifty Scripture less namely :-

That, after full consideration, it is the decided opinion of the committee, that the connectional fund, to be raised on the occasion of the Centenary, should be forbidding them to leave the towns where they are and the rain poured down in torrents; once the applied, in the first place, in the erection of suitable now residing, without the leave of the Government. lightning struck near the camp-ground, but God graremises for the accommodation of students to be ereafter received into the Wesleyan Theological Institution, (whether such students be designed for home or for missionary service,) on an enlarged scale, adapt- about to take severe measures for arresting the proed to the increasing demands of the Connection for gress in Germany of the new sect of Catholic Disthe benefit of its rising ministry; and, in the second senters. A circular has been sent by the Minister of London for the use of the Wesleyan Missionary So- the interior to all the censors of the kingdom, directciety, adequate to the greatly augmented and auging them to strike out every article having the slightmenting extent of its multifarious and important busi- est tendency to promote these religious movements,

Conference, the Centenary committee agreed to divide authorized to treat upon these questions. the amount then paid into their fund, among its vari- "In the electorate of Hesse Cassel, prohibitory ous objects, to the extent of one-half of the sums measures are carried to a much greater length. A originally appropriated; according to which scale Cabinet order of the Electoral Prince Regent has £27,500 were reserved for the purposes of the Theo- been published, by which the formation of German logical Institution. From the commencement of the communities is prohibited in the whole electorate. Centenary movement, it was generally understood Instructions were immediately sent from the departthat there should be two branches of the Institution, ment of the interior to all the provincial governments, one for the north and the other for the south: at the to carry this order into effect without delay. The Conference of 1839, therefore, a sub-committee, of propagation of the doctrines of the New Catholics is persons resident in the north, was appointed to look forbidden; and the police are to take care that no out for a situation suitable for the purposes of an In- subscriptions and collections in their favor are set on stitution-House in the neighborhood of Manchester; foot in Hesse Cassel. Whoever acts in violation of at the following Conference, this sub-committee re- this prohibition, renders himself liable to prosecution ported that they had obtained very convenient and and punishment. advantageous premises at Didsbury, near Manchester; "A letter from Berlin, 20th inst., states, that and at the Conference of 1841, the General Theolo- meeting of friends of the new German Catholic faith gical Institution Committee reported that they had was intended to have been held on the previous day; obtained commodious premises at Richmond, near but it having become known to the police that such Loudon, for the southern branch of the Institution, an assemblage was in contemplation, orders were is-In the two houses which are now prepared, accommo- sued, declaring such a measure to be illegal, and it dation is provided for one hundred students; but it is was abandoned, although the publication of the denot expected that so large a number will be imme- claration had caused a very lively sensation."

The experiment of a Wesleyan Theological Insti-PATRICK, LOWTH, WHITBY, ETC. tution has now undergone a trial of ten years; and although it has had to struggle with some unforeseen and formidable difficulties, it has been triumphantly successful. The apprehensions which were entertained from the possible dangers of the scheme have proved groundless; and the hopes of its friends have been fully realized. The young preachers who have successively become its inmates have derived, from the course of tuition pursued, incalculable advantages: at the same time their personal piety has been guarded and confirmed; their Christian humility has been promoted, and their zeal for the salvation of the souls of men has been encouraged; habits of study, of regularity, of order, and diligence, have been formed; and such facilities for future improvement have been furnished to them as, if followed out with assiduity and perseverance, will make them, by the blessing of God, "good ministers of Jesus Christ," and instruments of extensive usefulness to our community, and the world at large.

During the year, the theological tutor delivers lectures to the students, on the evidences, doctrines, and duties of Christianity,-on the proper use of the English Scriptures,-the general principles of biblical interpretation,-sacred antiquities,-and ecclesiastical nistory. He also gives expository lectures on some of St. Paul's Epistles; occasional lectures on Popery, and on various other subjects, particularly on the best methods of preparation for the pulpit. He reads the Greek Testament with one of his classes two or three times a week, during the whole term, with a design uel, a converted Jew, describes in his work, entitled and mathematical tutor has generally had one Hebrew are a fierce and indomitable race of mountaineers class, and several Greek and Latin classes, one in the terror of the countries round about-whom neither

mentary department of instruction. The Governor is specially charged with the over- heels of his horse, thus fulfilling the prophetic dessight of the Christian character and conduct of the cription of Jacob-"Dan shall be a serpent by the students. He meets them in class every week, in- way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse's heels quires closely into their spiritual state and progress, so that the rider shall fall backward." So hopeless is and gives them advice and admonition as need re-warfare against them considered, that the following

That suitable premises for the tutors and resident | odism, and the nature and duties of the pastoral

On the Sabbath the students are employed partly plans, and for accertaining by experience what accom- in supplying some of the smaller chapels of the me-That while the committee continue to be of opinion, sign of one of the original regulations of the Institutropolis; but principally, in conformity with the deafter the most careful and mature consideration of every other plan which has been at various times proposed, that the best, if not the only, method of fully securing the objects contemplated, will be to provide eral adjoining counties. During the summer months suitable house for the common residence of the an active and vigorous system of out-door preaching

port of their meetings in October last : and they now The Institution is placed under a president and mend that provision should not at present be committee of management, who meet once a month made in the Institution-House for more than about there is also a "House" sub-committee, which meets be found convenient, sixteen of the preachers monthly, whose duties relate chiefly to the finances of intended for our work in Great Britain, four of those the establishment, and to whom, in particular, is conintended for the service of Ireland, and ten of those fided the inspection of its expenditure. A "weekly who are entered on the Missionary list, as having al-board" meets at the Institution-House on Friday of Christ in foreign lands. But the number of each morning, to whom the governor submits his plan of class may at any time be extended, if it be deemed the students' appointment for the ensuing Sabbath, expedient, when adequate means of support shall be and any other matter, for counsel or discipline, which he may find necessary. The president of the Insti-The following regulations were added at succeed- tution exercises a watchful oversight of all its proceedings, and an affectionate care for all its interests.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

Br. Elliott thus speaks of the late Ohio Conference - "Our German work is peculiarly interesting. with Christian propriety and diligence.

The preachers are directed to collect the donations

Of these, thirty-one belong to the Ohio Conference. There are now fifty-six German travelling preachers. ference, consisting of three districts, attached to the ry in each year; and to remit them to the trea- cinnati German District are 1.070; in Br. Dering's addressed, Wesleyan Theological Institution, district about 900; in Br. Jacob's district there are Hoxton, London, not later than the end of January. about 1,000; and in the south and east about 500; so During the year 1838, a considerable number of that the whole number of German Methodists is about The experiment of receiving, as out-door students, an increase of 70. Toward the support of their mining \$40 collected at their missionary meeting, held ficial superintendence, and of providing more fully For the ensuing year, they pledge themselves to pay be employed in Cincinnati, among the Germans of the arger Institution-House can be erected, an additional mission in Cincinnati. Hence, we may expect the e shall be rented, in the neighborhood of London, most beneficial results to flow from our German misto afford suitable accommodation for a preparatory sions every where. Those which are now missions, will shortly contribute to the increase of mission

THE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The new Reformation in Germany still continues to excite bitter opposition, not only from the Roman Catholics, but the government. The following items afford the last intelligence:

"We have looked with considerable anxiety for some intelligence respecting the steps which the Gov- The preaching was weighty and solemn. God aided ministry in the New England Conference, held a and tumultuous events. The Gazette des Postes, of The wanderer was reclaimed, and the believer bap. Church, Boston, on the 29th of September, and agreed Frankfort, says, That orders have been sent from Berlin to the pastor Ronge, M. Uhlich, and M. Czerski,

"We are assured that the Prussian Government is which may be proposed to be inserted in any of the In accordance with this decision, at the ensuing journals, or other periodicals, which are not expressly

Dear Br. Stevens .- I have recently had the priviege of examining the commentary of these truly earned men, and take this method of calling the attention of my brethren in the ministry to its existence and value. This commentary embraces Patrick on the Historical and Poetical books of the Old Testament, Lowth on the Prophets, Arnold on the Apocrypha, Whithy on the Gospels and Epistles, and Lowman on the Revelation. I question whether any other commentary contains so much learning as this one. Patrick has brought a vast knowledge of the Fathers" to bear on the Old Testament, and has made his columns rich by extracts from their writings. Whitby strikes me as peculiarly valuable on account of the light he throws on the Socinian controversy. He almost invariably gives the Unitarian gloss of the texts pressed into their service, and then annihilates it with a perspicacity which commands conviction. As a whole, though not without its faults and errors of opinion, it is a work which throws a sun of light on the written Word, and would usefully occupy a place beside our Clarke and Benson, (not to their exclusion, by any means,) in the libraries of all our preachers. It is being published in 60 numbers at 25 cents each, by Wiley & Putnam, New York, who will make a dis-DANIEL WISE. count to clergymen. Nantucket, Sept., 1845.

A REMNANT OF ISRAEL.-The Rev. Jacob Samespecially of rendering practical aid to the students "Remnant Found," a remnant of Israel dwelling in the exposition of the Scriptures. The classical Daghistan, among the Lesghy tribes-which latter mental philosophy, one in logic, and one in geometry Turks, Persians, nor Russians, have been able to suband algebra; and once in the week has delivered a due. They are bigoted Moslems in religion, yet delecture on the physical sciences. An additional tutor clare themselves to be of the Dan, and they allow the

has sometimes been employed in the English and ele- Israelites in question to live peaceably among them. They destroy the mounted Cossack by striking the quires. He is also expected to instruct them in the proverb is current in Persia-" If any King of Persia general economy and discipline of Wesleyan Meth- is a fool, let him march against the Lesphies."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEBANON CAMP-MEETING.

I ever attended, and I send you for publication, by re- tears, -O Lord, favor thy Zion, and bring back the quest of the preachers who were present, some of its captivity of thy people. most interesting features.

their own souls, and the conversion of sinners.

Brethren in the ministry preached in "demonstra- Israel shall prosper." tion of the spirit, and with power," and in the following order: - Monday eve-J. Jones. Tuesday-P. Mason, A. Kidder, I. F. Eaton. Wednesday-H. Johnson, P. Mason and Spinney. Thursday-A. Kidder, N. Culver, R. H. Spaulding, Justin Spaulding. enly power which characterized the prayer-meetings, salvation in nearly every meeting. and the plain, humble, and clear testimonies which were given of the witness of the Spirit and of per-

fect love, in the love-feasts. The number who were sanctified to God during the Mr. Editor. - Permit me to offer a few remarks conreason to respect, that there were not less than twen- word or two. ty who gave their hearts to Christ, and received his Such, and so many are its beauties, I hardly know

N. CULVER, Secretary of Meeting. Hanover, N. H., Sept. 27, 1845.

WEST PLYMOUTH CAMP-MEETING.

"and it was so," Then were souls "panting after which we are thankful. God, the living God,"-"Hungering and thirsting Newbury, Vt., Oct. 1, 1845. after righteousness;" who wrestled and prevailed with God. His kingdom suffered violence; faith was victorious: victorious shouts and triumphant songs COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.—NEW ENGLAND were heard. Zion and her watchmen held indeed a feast unto the Lord, and a sense of individual responsibility was deeply impressed on the minds of many. tized with the Spirit

Thursday night we had a remarkable thunder storm. ciously turned aside the threatening danger, and all

On Friday morning we had an interesting love-feast, meet no more on earth; may we meet in heaven.

" Who meet on that eternal shore. Shall never part again."

DANIEL LEE, Sec. of Meeting. West Plymouth, Sept. 25, 1845.

GILL CAMP-MEETING.

I know, Br. Stevens, that you have no room in the columns of our useful paper for a long notice of a camp-meeting, unless there is something uncommon ence books as before-S. Remington. The first and in it. But could I throw into these lines some of that second parts of Watson's Institutes, Gregory's Church blessed influence which pervaded our meeting, partic- History-M. Raymond. Rhetoric: Porter's Homiletularly our tent prayer-meetings, I might edify your ics and Whateley's Rhetoric. Written essay or serreaders. It was easy praying, and I never saw a time mon-C. Adams. when the church realized so fully the truth of the expression of our Savior, ". Isk and ye shall receive." There was little of "importunity;" we received by J. A. Merrill. The third and fourth parts of Watsimple faith. Some of our friends received the blessing of "perfect love," and all seemed to be blessed deeply. A few were converted.

We have good reason to believe that the fire will spread, and that Franklin County will witness more Greenfield, Sept., 1845.

HIRAM, CT .- Rev. W. D. Jones writes, Sept. 20:-When I commenced my labors on this circuit, the last of July, the cause of religion in general was at a very low ebb; though, at this dry time, there was here and Dr. Episcopius; Moshiem's Church History: Dr. there a living spring.

but, thanks be to God, we think the times are grow- Civil History. ing a little better. There seems to be, on the part of And if any desire to proceed still further, they can many, an increase of feeling and of interest-a long- include in their course other sciences and the dead ing desire for revival, and a willingness to use the languages, aided by the best authors, and such private appointed means of grace.

and we are expecting soon to hear "a sound of ment-S. Remington, M. Raymond, C. Adams. abundance of rain," that shall fall in copious showers upon the church, causing it to bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

We think that a few precious souls have been converted in one of the borders of the circuit, under the inquiry of the Committee of Examination in the Provifaithful labors of Br. Aaron Cross, who is not only a dence Conference, or of any one that can give the inlicensed exhorter, but is (like Carvosso) a laboring some parts of the "Course of Study." exhorter. O that we had more such, for they would in the fourth year we are to study "the Bible genebless the church and the world, and the Lord would rally." Now we may study the Bible generally forty

writes, Sept. 23:-Say to the friends of Zion, that we ence. are having interesting meetings in Marlborough. Between twenty and thirty have bowed themselves at the altar for prayers, and some are now rejoicing in a to by our correspondent. The "course" specifies, in Savior's love. We are very weak in numerical the preceding years, certain parts of the Bible; in the strength, but a little handful of us get together every last year, which provides for a revision of the precedevening, and God meets us in mercy to save. Our ing, the scope of the Biblical studies of the preceding trust and our hope is in God only, and to him only is three is reviewed. We understand, therefore, by the the glory. Praise ye the Lord.

AGAWAM, ME.-Rev. G. W. Green writes, Sept. 27:-The Lord has reclaimed and converted some twenty souls of late, and the work seems but just be- others, the following resolutions: gun. God has done a great work for the church .-O, for a general work of grace in the land,

CHATHAM. - Rev. E. D. Trickey writes, Sept. 26 :- God in his infinite mercy is saving souls in this "sixth restrictive rule." place. About thirty have been converted and reclaimed from a backslidden state. Nineteen of that

Iful laborers in the church of God. Others are inquir- | S. S. CONVENTION. -- BOSTON DISTRICT last Sabbath, and prospects for a more general revival of religion, and outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord, Br. Stevens,-I have just returned from our camp- are favorable, for the work of holiness is going on in meeting at Lebanon, N. H., which was one of the best the church, and many are crying, day and night, in

The time in which this meeting was held was rather NASHUA AND NASHVILLE, N. H.—Rev. Messrs. unfavorable for a large attendance, on the account of J. Pike and J. Boyce write, Oct. 2:- The Lord has a state election, trainings, harvesting, &c. But, per- been visiting these two stations in mercy for a few hans, this, on the whole, was favorable, for those who weeks past. A number have been happily converted did attend, were generally the devotedly pious, and such to God on each of the stations, and others are seeking as respect the institutions of our holy religion. And the "Pearl of great price." Perfect peace and harfor these reasons, the best order prevailed throughout mony prevail in both societies. The church in Nashthe meeting, while the people of the Lord had nothing to do but to attend to the great object for which of its members a few months ago, but the Lord is rapthey had assembled together -the sanctification of idly restoring the breach in his church, and demonstrating to his enemies that "no weapon formed against

HOLMES' HOLE .- Bev. A. B. Wheeler writes, Sept. 30:-The new Methodist meeting-house in this place will be completed and ready for dedication about the Friday — S. Holman, J. Jones, H. Johnson. The first of November. The house is 42 feet by 60, beausocial exercises were prayer and class-meetings in the tifully located, and will be neatly finished. Our prostents, general prayer meetings, and two love-feasts. pects are quite encouraging. Several backsliders These were remarkable for the faith, union, and heav-

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

meeting we have no means of knowing; but we think cerning the Theological Institution in this place. As we are safe in saying, that the number was larger to its location and facilities, the unrivalled beauty of than usual, compared with the number of attendants; its scenery, and general salubrity, I need not inform and it is judged, by those whose opinion we have you; but, concerning the Institution, I would say a

pardoning grace. Many believers were greatly quick- how or where to commence. But, first, the Instituened, and many sinners awakened to a sense of their tion: It is based on Gospel holiness. Here we have during the last year from 160 members to 230, being danger. And it is believed that a gracious influence a goodly number of active, energetic, practical Christwill go forth from this meeting, which will light up ians-candidates for holy functions. They have come the flame of reformation in this region, and cause here, and left the world behind, to arm themselves "the salvation of our God to go forth as a lamp that with all the panoply of God, to go forth and fight the good fight of faith, to wage exterminating war with Zion's foes, to save a perishing world. Second, its order. Every thing begins with prayer, and ends with praise. Our studies are thrillingly interesting, and abundantly instructing; our utmost expectations are more than realized -- "the half had never been told Dear Br. Stevens,-Our late camp-meeting in this us. Thirdly, our greatly esteemed teachers. They place was a time of "refreshing" "from the presence are strictly practical in all they teach, moral and inof the Lord." The preachers came up willingly "to tellectual. While they are ministering science to our the help of the Lord against the mighty." The at-minds, they minister also spiritual food to the soul, so funds in behalf of other missions, and support the tendance was not large, but the power of God was "we grow in grace and knowledge daily." With a nant troubled the waters; then said, "Peace, be still," they lead us, and kind heaven smiles upon us, for

CONFERENCE

The Committee to examine the candidates for the to the following plan of examination.

S. REMINGTON, Secretary. COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

The Bible as to doctrines, with reference to Wesley's Notes, the Bible Dictionaries, and Commentaries of our own publication; Concordance, and Gasand the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the after-noon. It was a delightful season of fellowship with Wesley's Sermons, Fletcher's Appeal, and Christian Perfection-J. Sanborn. English Grammar and composition-Mark Trafton.

SECOND YEAR.

The Bible as to ordinances and sacraments. Reference books the same as the first year -P. Crandall. Watson's Life of Wesley, Bishop Watson's Apology, Fletcher's Christian Perfection - B. F. Lambord. Methodist Discipline, Geography, Composition - J. W. Merrill.

The Bible as to history and chronology. Refer-

FOURTH VEAR

The Bible generally. Reference books the sameson's Institutes. Logic, Whateley's-J. D. Bridge. Powell on Apostolical Succession, Old Christianity Contrasted with the Novelties of Poperv, by Gideon Ouseley. Written essay or sermon-L. Boyden.

revivals this conference year, than for several that the several classes of candidates. The following is JAMES MUDGE. for such as have ability, time and inclination to accomplish more; on which, or any part it, such only as desire it should be examined.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

The Bible Continued; Fletcher's Checks; Life of Elliot on Romanism; D'Aubigne's History of the We, as a circuit, still remain lamentably deficient; Reformation; Butler's Analogy: Natural Philosophy;

instructions as may be within their reach. The Com-In short, we think we see some "signs" of rain, mittee to examine on the above miscellaneous depart-

COURSE OF STUDY. Mr. Editor,-Permit me, through you, to make som

formation, in reference to what is to be understood by years, and then not find an end of the study. Hence, in order that we may be prepared for examination, i is hoped that the phrase may be defined somewhat, MARLBOROUGH CIRCUIT. - Rev. L. C. Collins is noped that the phrase may be defined somewhat, that we may not be so far apart as at the last Confer-

> We see no special difficulty in the phrase referred "Bible generally," a general revision of the preceding Biblical studies.

THE LATE OHIO CONFERENCE passed, among

Resolved, That we consider the provisional arrangement, commonly called "the plan of separation," as a nullity, because unconstitutional in its nature, and virtually rejected by the annual conferences in their action in regard to the change of the

Resolved, That we protest against the term North" being prefixed, or added to, or used synony number have joined on trial, who bid fair to be faith-United States of America.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION for Boston District is to be holden at Chelsea, Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th of this month, We exper a great gathering from all parts of the district Br. Charles Adams, of Bromfield Street Charles is appointed to deliver the Sabbath School Address on Wednesday evening before the Convention.

SUBSCRIBERS

T. C. PEIRCE

In the city and vicinity would confer a favor, and ave us expense, by calling at our office to settle their bills. If they do not find it convenient do so, they may expect to be called upon soon. W hope they will lay by some money for us in season

We have Missionary Certificates at our office for Rev. Messrs. A. D. Sargeant, A. Taylor, and El. jah Willard. Please send for them.

SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPI, -By a provision in the Constitution of Mississippi, the introduction of slaves into the State is prohibited after the present year This prohibition extends not only to the introduct of slaves as merchandize, but settlers within State cannot import them for their own use. The state of things induced the Legislature at its last see sion to authorize the people to vote on a proposition change this provision. It excites general attention The New Orleans Bulletin thinks that the people sentiment is against any change.

SAINTS' DAYS .- We commend our contemporary the Episcopal Recorder, for the following sensitive

"After some experience, we have concluded that whenever any publication comes to our office whenever author has the affectation to date his preface acco ing to the Calendar, announcing to the world the was written on the eve of some Saint's day, the suitable disposition we can make of it, is forthwith to throw it into a pile of printed rubbish, which has accomulated in one corner of our sanctum; and which the servant is authorized to use ad libitum to kindle the fire with. Such grave foppery constitutes prima facie evidence of belonging to a department of modern writing which we utterly abominate."

The Post-Office Address of Rev. T. C. Peirce, is Boston, care of Waite, Peirce & Co.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE SCHOOL GIRL IN FRANCE, is an interesting exposure of the spares of Popery, and the danger of Catholic education to Protestant children. We have noticed it before. Wellman, N. York; Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

THE INFANT TEACHER'S MANUAL. - This is an admirable little book. We have long needed it in our Sabbath schools-it is one of the best provisions made by the new editor of the Sunday school department sons, with numerous hymns. The style is simple, and the topics well selected: as a guaranty of its adaptation, we need only further say that it is from the per of the Rev. Daniel Wise. Book Rooms, New York. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

At the .Inti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornhill, may be

found the narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass, the eloquent fugitive from slavery. It contain much information respecting slavery the details of its real character. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston. HARPERS' BIBLE .- Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

have received No. 38 of this fine work.

HARPERS' BIBLE, No. 39, is on hand at Waite Peirce & Co's., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.-No. 11 of this valuable work has been received by Hale. Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY, for Missiehusells Children, by Wm. B. Fowle and Asa Fitz. The mithors of this work complain that most geograp relate to distant lands, while home is comparation forgotten. The complaint is perhaps just, to see extent : we think they have erred, however, still to seriously, by limiting their little volume entirely "home." It is a dull and tedious description of pad county and town of the State of Massachusetis. Boston, Fowle & Capen.

PETER PARLEY AGAIN. To the delight, no doubt. of the juveniles, we have the pleasure of announcing that their old friend Peter Parley has recently a peared in three very fine little volumes, viz., "The Adventures of Philip Brusque," "Inquisitive Jack, or the Truth Finder," and "The Adventures of Inck Boldhero in South America." These volumes are full of profitable reading, and illustrated with an abundance of plates. They may be had at Waite, Peirce & Cas. 1 Cornhill, where nearly all other good juvenile works may be found.

WHEWELL'S ELEMENTS OF MORALITY. - The Harpers have begun a new series of superior works under the title of "Harpers' New Miscellany," at 50 cents per volume, of which the two volumes of Whewell are the commencement. Whewell is known by his History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences. &c. He is one of the finest minds among the living writers of England. The work is a digest of the prin ciples and duties of morality-not the philosophy of morality. Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston ; Waite, Print & Co., Boston.

CECIL'S WORKS .- Cecil's name is "like cinture" poured forth" in the English church. His Remains have been known during many years on this si the Atlantic. Carter, N. Y., has just issued in three fine volumes his entire works, including Sermons, Miscellanies and Remains. They are like gold doubly refined. Cecil is celebrated for evangelical richness, and the pertinency and almost epigramunatic sententiousness of his style. Waite, Peirce & Co., Baston.

SHAWMUT is the title of a very pretty little volume issued by Waile, Peirce & Co. 1 Cornhill, as one of the series of their Juvenile Library—as fine a series of children's books as can be found in the land. The present volume is a history of the settlement of Boston by the pilgrim Puritans. Its style is adapted to the higher class of youthful readers. As might expected, it is replete with interest derived from t marvellous events and adventures of "the olden time.

HOME MADE HAPPY is a fine little volume, another of the Juvenile Library of Waile, Peirce & Co. It is a series of stories to illustrate "right tempers and habits," told in a very lively and attractive manner. They were originally designed as examples of Sunday school lessons.

WORCESTER DISTRICT .- FURN

The duty of churches to supply their with the necessary household furniture, is admitted. To some extent this duty has charged. But Presiding Elders have be charged. Dut Fresiding Edders have be common consent, to look out for themselves spect. I am not acquainted with a single in New England. And why is this so? N in New England. And way is this so? N ly because Presiding Elders have no clain accommodations. Nor because the people able and willing to procure them. The rea able and witting to procure them. The re-ably is, that the project has never been star people have not thought of it, and the Elders have been so modest, they have pr run in debt for their furniture, rather than money of the people to pay for it. But taking a favorable turn. The Worceste Stewards, at their meeting, passed the resolves:I. Resolved, That it is the duty of the so

this district, to furnish their Presiding Elder heavy articles of furniture as may be necesthat the Presiding Elder be requested to m collections for this object as he may ticable.
2. Resolved, That the stewards of the

within the bounds of which our Presiding 1 ive, be requested to take and keep an any furniture he may procure by means the district, and see that it is kept in good 3. Resolved, That the Presiding Elder, furniture, shall be required to pay any day to it while in his possession, natural wear Now, dear brethren of Worcester District you say to this? Is it right? Fully bel

so, and that you will sustain your stee project so just, and one which you have originating, I have prepared a little subsc for the purpose of collecting the sum such persons only as can aid the object w least embarrassing themselves. Several trict stewards, and others, have already one dollar each, and two others fifty ce church has had the politeness to give me of which I shall duly report. I pre would not wait for me to ask them, but che sent me a dollar, or fifty cents, at their venience. Reader, will you do it? dollar the next time we meet? Or the fi will you not read this little notice prethren, and have them ready? I don't give it to me, but to the district. The and a duty of the district. But I beg give grudgingly. I want a free-will of believe I shall have it. Now who will st shall probably report at the close of and I hope to report the business finished worcester, Sept. 25, 1845.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE DISTRICT STEWARDS UPON SERI DISTRICT

Resolved, That we consider it our duty the full claim of the Presiding Elder upon the ciency shall be apportioned to the members

Resolved, That where there are two or pointments connected for quarterly meeting e will take up collections in all excepting which the quarterly meeting is to be Sabbath previous, and forward the same terly meeting. ISRAEL HAY GARDNER (

Weston, Sept. 28, 1845.

TIME SET AGAIN. - A SUGGESTIO

Dear Br. Stevens,-I had hoped that those who have gone out from the churches on the supposed near advent of our Lord een disappointed several times, would he in silence, so far as time is concerned, and tent to say, "The kingdom of heaven is pent ye and believe the Gospel." But in this I find I was mistaken. On the "Advent Herald," I see Rev. A. Hale out, fixing upon a definite time for the ad this I see Mr. Miller agrees; for in the sau he says, "I believe Br. Hale has the time." Now, brethren, what is to be nothing." That, indeed, may be; but time comes, they may ruin many minds. will believe it—yea, many, I have no were not a young man, I would suggest our people the good and wholesome doctr

though he expected it, and preach and praness, but little could be done to harm us. GEORGE W. BRE Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 11, 1845.

world's conversion. And, to brethren who :

will save those flocks committed to our cha

like me, I will say, Brethren, we must do

would every minister preach this-labo

THE HERALD-THE RIGHT C

Br. Stevens,-I have succeeded in obt-

subscribers for the Herald, and it has not great effort. It seems all that the people ing for was an invitation. It is very ever subscribers can be obtained on most, if circuits and stations. Did I say most? rect myself, and say, all; and twice and number on many, if the preachers will but pre-claims of the Herald before the people. An to do it, unless the preachers do? No one! nse of every one. Then, if the work re my brethren, let us engage in it with earnes ve sometimes been led to think, the reach have not been more interested in obtaining sp is, the fact that they were afraid they sho tain so good a support. I do not know wrong. I hope I am. But how is it, my Are not those brethren the most ready and support the gospel who are the best acqui affairs of the church? I hope the bre Vermont Conference will not let the breth

Moretown, Sept., 1845.

Providence Conference outdo them in this

THE HERALD. Brother Stevens, - I have for some til

opinion that our people are not suffic-

quainted with the fact that the profits aris

e publication of the Herald are appropr

support of worn out preachers, their widows phans. I mentioned this fact to a Methe ning, who told me that such a thing entered her mind; now this ought not so to true that you and the preachers genera but it is somewhat delicate for them to pre sideration as a reason why the paper sho but it ought constantly to be kept before ti at all that you and the agent, with printi and other incidental expenses, are paid, all of the paper go to support those whose cla generosity, (in other words, upon the actual duty) is stronger if possible than those own dear children. The Herald ought to s 20,000 weekly visiters to the New England Me whose visits would be like that of Titus his brethren. When properly appreciated, and is understood that two important ends are seems to me that our brethren that can means will feel it imperative upon them to for the Herald. If you and the other serva public were making it a source of incom your just claims, there might, perhaps be son fication in withholding their subscriptions: so, you are toiling to make your readers al knowledge, in the true and vital princ Methodism, in short, in all that belongs to e advantage then, that accrues to the ing the Herald is, first, its usefulness in the where it arrives; and secondly, it is made, subscription for it, an angel of relief to the have spent their best days travelling over have swamps (sometimes like their Master) with place to be their best days travelling over have swamps (sometimes like their Master) with place to lay their heads, knowing almost to certainty that they were to fall short of their d ary allowance, and have continued, from year under the most unpromising circumstances, that wo is the if I preach not the gospel. those I saw has a few days and of my form those I saw but a few days since, of my fore early acquaintance, now past labor, superar sick, a sick wife, large family, no property, no throws (A. M. 1) about the thrown (shall I say it) upon the cold charities in the church, and world, who have the me not the generosity, or sense of duty sufficiently ercise to relieve. My heart sickens in view

CONVENTION. - BOSTON DISTRICT.

HE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION for Boston ict is to be holden at Chelsea, Wednesday and sday, 15th and 16th of this month. We expect at gathering from all parts of the district. . Charles Adams, of Bromfield Street Church, pointed to deliver the Sabbath School Address, Vednesday evening before the Convention. T. C. PEIRCE.

SUBSCRIBERS

the city and vicinity would confer a favor, and us expense, by calling at our office to settle bills. If they do not find it convenient to o, they may expect to be called upon soon. We they will lay by some money for us in season,

We have Missionary Certificates at our office Rev. Messrs, A. D. Sargeant, A. Taylor, and Eli-Willard. Please send for them.

LAVERY IN MISSISSIPPL.-By a provision in the stitution of Mississippi, the introduction of slaves s prohibition extends not only to the introduction te cannot import them for their own use. This e of things induced the Legislature at its last ses. to authorize the people to vote on a proposition to nge this provision. It excites general attention, New Orleans Bulletin thinks that the popular timent is against any change.

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HARPERS' BIBLE, No. 39, is on hand at Waite Peirce & Co's., 1 Cornhill, Boston.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY,-No. 11 of this valuable work has been received by Wale,

Peirce & Co., 1 Carnhill, Boston. THE ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY, for Missachusells

Children, by Wm. B. Fowle and Asa Fitz. The authors of this work complain that most geographies forgatten. The complaint is perhaps just, to some seriously, by limiting their little volume entirely to "home." It is a dull and tedious description of each county and fown of the State of Massachusetts.-

PETER PARLEY AGAIN. To the delight, no doubt. of the juveniles, we have the pleasure of announcing peared in three very fine little volumes, viz., "The Adventures of Philip Brusque," "Inquisitive Jack, or the Truth Finder," and "The Adventures of Dick Boldhero in South America." These volumes are full of profitable reading, and illustrated with an abundance of plates. They may be had at Waite, Peirce & Cas., I Carnhill, where nearly all other good juvenile works may be found.

WHEWELL'S ELEMENTS OF MORALITY. - The Harpers have begun a new series of superior werks under the title of "Harpers' New Miscellany," at 50 ents per volume, of which the two volumes of Whewell are the commencement. Whewell is known by his History and Pinlosophy of the Inductive Sciences, &c. He is one of the finest minds among the living writers of England. The work is a digest of the principles and duties of morality-not the philosophy of morality. Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston; Waite, Peirce

CECIL'S WORKS.—Cecil's name is "like ointment poured forth" in the English church. His Remains have been known during many years on this side of the Atlantic. Carter, N. Y., has just issued in three tine volumes his entire works, including Sermons, Miscellanies and Remains. They are like gold doubly efined. Cecil is celebrated for evangelical richness, and the pertinency and almost epigrammatic sententiousness of his style. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

SHAWMUT is the title of a very pretty little volume issued by Waite, Peirce & Co. 1 Cornhill, as one of the series of their Juvenile Library—as fine a series of children's books as can be found in the land. The present volume is a history of the settlement of Boston by the pilgrim Puritans. Its style is adapted to the higher class of youthful readers. As might be expected, it is replete with interest derived from the marvellous events and adventures of "the olden time."

HOME MADE HAPPY is a fine little volume, another of the Juvenile Library of Waite, Peirce & Co. It is series of stories to illustrate "right tempers and habits," told in a very lively and attractive manner. They were originally designed as examples of Sunday

WORCESTER DISTRICT .- FURNITURE.

The duty of churches to supply their preachers with the necessary household furniture, is generally admitted. To some extent this duty has been discharged. To some categories duty has been disasent, to look out for themselves in this re-I am not acquainted with a single exception spect. I am not acquainted with a single exception New England. And why is this so? Not certain-ty because Presiding Elders have no claims to such a commodations. Nor because the people are not accommodations. Not because them, the people are not able and willing to procure them. The reason probably is, that the project has never been started. The ple have not thought of it, and the Presiding s have been so modest, they have preferred to Elders have ocea as more than to beg the un in debt for their furnitude, and in debt for their furnitude, and in debt for their furnitude, and in debt for the people turn. The Worcester District Stewards, at their meeting, passed the following

resolves:

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the societies on 1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the societies on this district to furnish their Presiding Elder with such heavy articles of furniture as may be necessary, and that the Presiding Elder be requested to make such ections for this object as he may find prac-

2 Resolved. That the stewards of the society. within the bounds of which our Presiding Elder may e, he requested to take and keep an inventory of requested to take and the second of the seco Resolved, That the Presiding Elder, using such furniture, shall be required to pay any damage done to it winle in his possession, natural wear and tear

project so just, and one which you have the honor of originating. I have prepared a little subscription book, r the purpose of collecting the sum necessary, of such persons only as can aid the object without in the trict stewards, and others, have already subscribed bollar each, and two others fifty cents, and one church has had the politeness to give me six dollars, which I shall duly report. I prefer brethren at me a dollar, or fifty cents, at their earliest con-Reader, will you do it? Shall I have the m can afford no more? What do you say? Why you not read this little notice to some of the and have them ready? I don't ask you to to me, but to the district. This is a project ad a daty of the district. But I beg of you, don't a gradgingly. I want a free-will offering, and I have I shall have it. Now who will speak first? I and probably report at the close of my next quarter, and I have to report the business finished, and the ex-J. PORTER. Warcester, Sept. 25, 1845.

OF THE DISTRICT STEWARDS UPON SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

RESOLUTIONS

posited. That we consider it our duty to raise he fall clays of the Presiding Elder upon this district, and if the public contributions fail to do it, the deficiency shall be apportioned to the members of society.

Resolved, That where there are two or more apintments connected for quarterly meeting purposes ie will take up collections in all excepting the one in ch the quarterly meeting is to be holden, some Subbath previous, and forward the same to the quar-ISBAEL HAYNES. GARDNER GALE,

Weston, Sept. 28, 1845. For the Board.

TIME SET AGAIN.-A SUGGESTION.

Dear Re Stevens _ I had boned that those brothren. ho have gone out from the churches on account of supposed near advent of our Lord, after having en disappointed several times, would have sat down lence, so far as time is concerned, and been conat to say, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand, reeut ye and believe the Gospel." in this I find I was mistaken. On taking up

"Advent Herald," I see Rev. A. Hale has come fixing upon a definite time for the advent. To is I see Mr. Miller agrees; for in the same number says, "I believe Br. Hale has the best light as to Now, brethren, what is to be done? Says "Let them work-they will come to othing." That, indeed, may be; but before that me comes, they may ruin many minds. That some helieve it-yea, many, I have no doubt. If I were not a young man, I would suggest that we give our people the good and wholesome doctrine of the version. And, to brethren who are young ske me, I will say, Brethren, we must do this, if w all save those flocks committed to our charge. O! would every minister preach this-labor for it as though he expected it, and preach and practice holiness, but little could be done to harm us.

GEORGE W. BREWSTER. Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 11, 1845.

THE HERALD-THE RIGHT COURSE.

Br. Stevens,--I have succeeded in obtaining six subscribers for the Herald, and it has not required a great effort. It seems all that the people were waiting for was an invitation. It is very evident, that six scribers can be obtained on most, if not all, of our circuits and stations. Did I say most? I will corect myself, and say, all; and twice and thrice that number on many, if the preachers will but present the latms of the Herald before the people. And who is to do it, unless the preachers do? No one! is the response of every one. Then, if the work rests on us, by brethrea, let us engage in it with earnestness. I have sometimes been led to think, the reason some have not been more interested in obtaining subscribers is, the fact that they were afraid they should not obtain so good a support. I do not know but I am I hope I am. But how is it, my brethren? Are not those brethren the most ready and willing to apport the gospel who are the best acquainted with affairs of the church? I hope the brethren of the mont Conference will not let the brethren of the Providence Conference outdo them in this noble en-

Moretown, Sept., 1845.

THE HERALD.

Brother Stevens, - I have for some time been of he opinion that our people are not sufficiently ace publication of the Herald are appropriated to the apport of worn out preachers, their widows and orplans. I mentioned this fact to a Methodist this acrning, who told me that such a thing had never entered her mind; now this ought not so to be. It is me that you and the preachers generally know it, att it is somewhat delicate for them to press that conaderation as a reason why the paper should be taken; at it ought constantly to be kept before their minds, that you and the agent, with printing, paper and other incidental expenses, are paid, all the profits paper go to support those whose claims upon enerosity, (in other words, upon them as an ctual duty) is stronger if possible than those of their and dear children. The Herald ought to send out 000 weekly visiters to the New England Methodists, visits would be like that of Titus coming to is brethren. When properly appreciated, and when it understood that two important ends are served, it seems to me that our brethren that can muster the el it imperative upon them to subscribe for the Herald. If you and the other servants of the thlic were making it a source of income beyond just claims, there might, perhaps be some justiin withholding their subscriptions; but not toiling to make your readers wiser, in knowledge, in the true and vital principles of dism, in short, in all that belongs to religion. uble advantage then, that accrues to those takthe Herald is, first, its usefulness in the families e it arrives; and secondly, it is made, by their spent their best days travelling over hills and swa ups (sometimes like their Master) with hardly a place to lay their heads, knowing almost to a dead certainty that they were to fall short of their disciplinate all. ary allowance, and have continued, from year to year, ander the most unpromising circumstances, feeling that we have hat wo is me if I preach not the gospel. One of those I saw but a few days since, of my former and acquaintance, now sick, a sick wife, large family, no property, no house, thrown (along) thrown (shall I say it) upon the cold charities of those in the church say it) upon the cold charities of those in the church, and world, who have the means, but

subject. I have for many years witnessed the grief. An electro magnetic telegraph is in process of esof those who have called on me on their way to new tablishment through Long Island, for the purpose prinappointments, poorly provided for their journey, not cipally of reporting ship news, and will be in operaknowing into whose hands they might fall, weeping tion by the 1st of November. as they went. And now let me say, brethren, one and all, take the Herald, get all to take it you can, let every lover of Methodism become an active agent, and your worn out preachers, their widows and orphans, will not long be a tax upon you. My head and heart is full upon this subject, but I must stop for the present.

Jacob Hays, High Constable of New York and still retains his former activity and usefulness.

The stock of the New York and Eric Railroad, as already taken, amount to over \$2,800,000, and one new subscription of \$40,000 was made by a merchant. as they went. And now let me say, brethren, one and Jacob Hays, High Constable of New York, has

BRYAN MORSE. There was a tremendous storm on Lake Champlain

THE HERALD.

have at least six new subscribers from me, and that
The National Register states that the President of
for the following reasons:
Texas has authorized Col. Clark L. Owen, of Jack-

Texas has authorized Col. Clark L. Owen, or Jack-I. I have given my pledge to this effect, and I re-son county, to raise 1000 men by voluntary enrollment,

not, cannot, turn aside.

2. If I need any other stimulus to action than my pledge, that stimulus has been given by becoming acquainted with the success with which the faithful efforts of my successor have been crowned in "this hard and rocky country." The three I now send, with one you have already received, keeps me along side of this.

The Hon. J. B. Miller, of Fort Bend, has consented to become a candidate for Governor of the State of Texas.

Even Country. you have already received, keeps me along side of this worthy gentleman. I hope you will keep me apprized stant report "all's well" with the troops. of his future movements and success in this cause, for I do not intend he shall go much ahead of me in our the Bay of Aransas, to take the place of the brig praiseworthy undertaking. Let us strive to provoke Lawrence.

My third reason Br. Holway has given you. Could we but array before the eye or mind of the people of our several charges the individuals most benefited by the profits of your stewards in a be so, and that you will sustain your stewards in a be so, and that you will sustain your have the honor of course of the cross would make a far more eloquent, soul-melting and heart-stirring appeal on behalf of soul-melting and heart-stirring appeal on behalf of soul-melting and heart-stirring appeal on behalf of the claims of your "Journal," than even our able ed-

itor himself is capable of making.

My last reason is this. I want to have the Herald My last reason is this. I want to have the Herald as my perpetual colleague on every station or circuit to which I may be sent; for I consider the Herald to be by far the best and most popular preacher we have. But lest some of my brethren should charge me with selfishness in wanting to have this "smart preacher" always stationed with me, allow me to remind them that they can have him too for he possesses something. that they can have him too, for he possesses something strong westerly winds. of the next time we meet? Or the fifty cents, if of the nature of omnipresence—he can preach in almost any number of places at one and the same time. blight, in England and on the continent. most able defender of our doctrines and usages that can any where be met with. Yes, in whatever tends one of the most extended periods of self-expatriation to spread forth the glory of God.

RICHARD DONKERSLEY. Andover.

Summary of Intelligence.

Dr. Jenks' Church, Boston.—Rev. Mr. Chapman, colleague of Dr. Jenks, preached his farewell sermon the last Sabbath in September. Dr. Jenks has also requested a dismission. The reason of these movements, as we learn from the Traveller, is the embarto assassinate the King of Wurtemburg. rassed state of the proprietors of the house. It is un-derstood that the meeting-house is to be offered for sale immediately.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. — We understand that upwards of 60 new students have joined Williams College since commencement. This institution, (Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President,) was never in a more prosper-

Origin of Springfield.—" About the year 1645, one Mr. Pinchin, having, out of a desire to improve his estate, by trading with the Indians, settled himself in a place very remote from any of the towns of Massian appared with the indians of the towns of Massian appared with the response of the towns of Massian appared to the response of the response achusetts colony, yet under their government, a great store of people still resorting to him, they at last erected a town upon the river Conectico, calling it.

M. Thiers, the eminent French statesman, has arrested.

M. Thiers, the eminent French statesman, has arrested. Springfield, being the one and thirtieth town. It is the same state as it was. In some places its apostles springheta, being the one and thirden town. It is very filly situated for a beaver trade with the Indians, in regard to its being situated upon this large navigable river, and upon some rivulets of the same."—

The Mein and the Danube have been at length Ogilby's American.

Prof. Kingsley is expected to return from Europe this what it may, autumn.

on trial before the city court."

published and mailed at Lexington, Ky.

has intelligence from Hancock county, Illinois, to the &c., duty free, and forbidding the exportation of such 22d ult. The whole county was then in possession of the Mormons. All the Anti-Mormons, apparently 22d ult. panic-stricken, terrified at their own atrocities, had fled while no man pursued them, and placed the Mississippi between themselves and the victims of their received of a battle between the Circassian forces incendiary outrages.

aid in restoring the supremacy of the law.

of the anti-rent rebellion, was convicted at Hudson on Tuesday last, and in reply to the usual inquiry from the Bench,—if he had any thing to say why sentence and the price in Liverpool £11 per ton. should not be pronounced, rose, and in a low tone, that he might see his wife, and settle his family af- chapel. He was received at the chapel door by the term of his natural life!"

colored woman at Frankfort, Ky., ran a needle in the forces of Ranavalo Manjika, the Queen of Madagas-fleshy part of the palm, some three months ago. Last car, and the English and French people and forces, at week, Mr. John Goodman, to whom the woman be- the island. A considerable number were killed and longed, knowing the needle would not remain station- wounded on board the English and French ships of ary—that it would produce suppuration, and gradual- war, and injury done to their spars and rigging. ly move from its imbedment, it struck him that it might be attracted to the surface or skin, and he promight be attracted to the surface of the surface o cured a magnet, and applied it to the hand. Soon a worship. the needle made its appearance just under the skin, when it was easily extracted.

The newspaper reporters, who ionowed the Duke of some in Germany, were furnished by the Duke of Saxe Coburg with a house, carriages, opera boxes, and all other requisites!!!

of the Newark Advertiser states, that the French be established in China, in the cities thrown open to government compels the abutting proprietors to plant Europeans by the treaty of Nankin. trees at certain distances on all the lands that border on the highways.

eral Mock Auctioneers whose business has been way. broken up by the placards "Beware of Mock Auctions!" They have engaged David Graham to prose-

CROTON AQUEDUCT .- The quarterly report of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for the quarter ending July The preachers of Lynn and vicinity are hereby re 3d, has been printed. The receipts for the quarter were \$124,293 08, being an increase of \$31,011 59 on the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year. The expenditures for the same time were \$15,-744 47, as compared with the expenditure of the corresponding quarter last year.

ercise to relieve. My heart sickens in view of this

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

on the 20th ult., and some damage was done to houses TEXAS .- The New Orleans Picayone of the 25th Dear Br. Rand,—I shall spare no pains to let you ult. has dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 17th.

gard my pledge as an obligation from which I may to be mustered into the United States service under

FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.-Letters dated the 9th in

each other to emulation.

My third reason Br. Holway has given you. Could
The Register confirms the Indian information.
The Camanches are divided among themselves, form-

The potato crop has been nearly destroyed, by The Queen's continental trip occupied a month-

which history assigns to an English Sovereign. The expense of the fetes given upon the occasion

of the Queen's visit to the Rhine is stated in the German papers to amount to 5,000,000 francs.(\$1,000,000.) The musicians alone were paid 400,000 francs. Railway speculation increases daily, and every

scheme, however absurd, finds patrons. The great deer-killing at Gotha, at which the

Two unsuccessful attempts had been made in Tyrol Mr. O'Connell is still rusticating at Darrynane. He is about energing from his mountain home, to attend

"monster" demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary.

SPAIN .- At Madrid, on the evening of the 5th September, a number of disaffected persons attempted to

The Mein and the Danube have been at length united by a canal. This great work was designed by Charlemagne, and has been finished by the King.

PROFESSOR WOOLSEY .- The New Haven Herald RUSSIA .- The Empress of Russia is in Italy for says, Professor Woolsey, of Yale College, with his family, is about to leave for Europe, his lady being in Emperor will visit different parts of the empire.

The Emperor will visit different parts of the empire.

The Emperor will on an account give up his long cherished object of crushing the Caucasians, cost

THE "TRUE AMERICAN."—The Lexington (Ky.) state. The people of Berne are much excited; and it is believed that when the harvest shall have been Inquirer of Friday last, says: "We learn that at the got in, all Switzerland will be again in a state of continue of putting our paper to press, ten of the comvulsion. At present the people are too much occumittee, appointed by the meeting in this city on the pied to make war upon each other, but the disposition 18th, to remove the office of the True American, were is not wanting.

SWITZERLAND .- This country is still in an agitated

on trial before the city court."

The Cincinnati Commercial says, that the True American will be out in less than two weeks. It will be out in less than two weeks. It will world is fixed for the 10th of October.

Belgium. - Brussels, Sept. 15 .- The crop of potatoes is almost entirely destroyed, ministers have is-sued a royal ordinance, decreeing the admission of THE MORMON WAR .- The St. Louis Republican wheat and all kinds of corn, together with potatoes,

CIRCASSIA .- Great Battle between the Circassians under Schamil Bey, and the Russian army (50,000 The Anti-Mormons, says the Republican, are at strong, under General Woronzoff, who attacked the loss what to do. If they return to the county, they run the risk of indictment for the various acts of ar-five days' hard fighting the Circassians were obliged son committed within the last ten days, and if they do not go back, their property will be at the disposition ed all their ammunition; not, however, without carryof the Mormons, to be stolen or destroyed, as they may think proper.

The loss on the part of Russia is said to amount in Goy, Ford in his proclamation, admitting the existence of an insurrection, appoints Beardstown as the place of rendezvous for the 500 militia ordered out by in. Subsequently, in consequence of information much crippled, (for the number of wounded is enorof a battle, the importance and consequences of which mons, was destroying the fortifications to retire to were greatly exaggerated, the Governor issued another Tiflis, to re-organize his force. Dargo was defended proclamation, calling upon the young men of Sanga- by Schamil's regular troops, consisting of a corps of non county, to rendezvous armed at Springfield, to Dagestan Infantry, and the Russian and Polish desert-

ers from the Emperor's service.

Prince Woronzoff now persecutes the Circassians by burning the forests to which they fly for shelter. BIG THUNDER SENTENCED.—This notorious leader The Iron trade is again in a healthy state, and

ITALY .- On the fete day of St. Louis, King of

stated that he wished for a few days' lenity, in order France, the Pope attended divine service at the French fairs, which request was finally complied with. Judge Edmonds then addressed him at some length, and concluded by pronouncing his sentence to be — "contained by pronouncing his sentence his pronouncing his sentence his pronouncing his sentence his pronouncing his sentence his pronouncing his pr finement in the Clinton County State Prison during the had the still greater honor of kissing the Pope's great

The Pope is in a declining state of health. He is sadly plagued with a cancer in the nose. DRAWING OUT A NEEDLE BY A MAGNET.-A There has been a serious encounter between the

servants, a splendid table, and all other requisites!! A Goop REGULATION.—The foreign correspondent | Four new Roman Catholic bishoprics are about to King Oscar, of Sweden, has entirely won the hearts

of his people by equalizing the law of marriage and inheritance, despite the opposition of the nobles. Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, has been arrest. The eldest son of the late Mrs. Hemans has been ed and held to bail in \$11,000 at the instance of sev- appointed engineer to the Irish Great Western Rail-

Notices. PREACHERS' MEETING.

their adjourned meeting, to be held at the house of Br Moulton, in Salem. Mass., on the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Text for skeleton, 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. C. S. Macreading, Sec.

DEDICATION.

By Divine permission, the church edifice erected by the The honorary degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Dr. Luther V. Bell, physician of the McLean Asylum for the irsune, by King's College, Nova Scotia.

By Divine permission, the church educate of the Mr. E. Church of Warren, R. I., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Wednesday, Oct. 15. Bishop Janes is engaged to preach the dedicatory sermon.

Brethren and friends are invited to attend.

Oct. 1, 1845.

R. M. HATTELD.

Orrington, Sept. 22d, 1845.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

North Reading	Oc	t.	5	Newburyport	Nov		ľ
Lynnfield, evening	+6		5		**		1
South Boston		11	12	Topsfield	66		1
Roxbury	44		11	Waltham		22	2
Church Street	**		13	Newton Upper Falls	8		2
Sabbath School Con				Watertown			2
vention, Wed., Th	. 60	15	16	Cambridge	4.6		2
Walpole	**	18	19	Point	+4	29	3
Dedham			20	North Russell St.	Dec		
Derchester	**		21	Charlestown	**		
Odeon			26	East Cambridge	4.6		
Bromfield	66		28	East Boston	44	6	
May Street	**		29	North Bennet St.	46		
Malden, North	VOV	. 1	2	Richmond St.	44		
Centre, P.M			2	Gloucester	4.6	13	1
Medford Mission	**		2	Saugus	4.6	20	2
Marhlehead	66	3	9	Chelsea	6.6		2
Salem	64		10	Lynn, Wood End	4.6	27	2
Danvers	46		11	Common	.6		2
Ipswich		15	16	South St.	60		63

Hopkinton.

Fast Barnard.

Weston.				. 11
Worcester, Sept. 25, 1845.			J. PORTER	
SPEINGFIELD DISTRIC	T-SEC	OND	QU	ARTER.
West Windsor,	Oct.	11	12	Br. Aspenw
Woodstock.	**	11		
Beliows Falls,	*4	11	12	Br. Jordan.
Putney,				
Athens,	4.6	18	19	
Mount Holly,	46	25	26	
Hartland,	44	25	26	Br. Jordan.
West Norwich.			-	
Hartford,	Nov.	. 1	2	
Wilmington,	66	8	9	
Mariborough.				
North Wardsborough,		15	16	
(Proctorsville.	44		23	
Perkinsville.			-	
Guilford.				
Brattleborough,	**	22	23	Br. Hill.
Union Village and Thetford,	61		80	
Springfold	Doc		7	

I wish to say to the preachers upon this district, we have concluded to have a meeting of the preachers at Chester. Oct. 23 at 10 o'clock, P. M.; and it is ardently hoped that every preacher upon the district will be there. No man will be obliged to travel ever forty-five miles—let every face he seen once at a dist ict meeting.

The following, among other things, is expected of the breth-1. A skeleton of a sermon from every preacher.

2. An essay upon the distinction between Justification and inctification, by J. C. Aspenwall. and the chart, by J. C. Aspenwall.

3 An essay upon the present aspect of the Church, by
J. S. Kidder.

4. How ought we to treat Universalists?—J. Clark.

Now, brethren, do not fail of being there. We want to talk over many things, for which we may have no other opportunity. And I hope the preschers upon this district will not be behind in getting together for improvement. Come, brethren; come all.

C. R. HARDING. Springfield, Sept. 30, 1845.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER.

	ACGUSTA DISTRICT-S	ECOND QUA	CIF.R.			
	Biogham,		Nov	15	16	
	Waterville,		**	22	23	
	Augusta,		66	23	24	
	Winslow,		**	25	26	
3	South Vassalborough,		**	99	30	
1	ndustry.		Dec.	4	5	
	New Portland,				7	
	Harmony and Athens,				12	
	skowhegan,		4.2	13	11	
	'arkman, Lake Mission and	Sangerville,		20	21	
	Brownville,			23	24	
	Atkinson.		**	25	26	
	Exeter and Corinth.		4.6	27	23	
	orings and Valmyra,	1846.	Jan.	3	4	
	Inity and Montvide.		**	10	11	
- 6	owhegan, Sept 26, 1315.	A	SAN	DEL	1805	١.
	BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-	-SECOND QU	ARTE	R.		
Surr	Nov. 22. 23	Dennysville		44	17.	
Eder		ubec		4.6	24	

29 30 Labec
Dec. 6, 7 W. Lubec
13, 14 N. Bucksport
17 Bucksport
20, 21 Dedham, Wed.
27, 23 N. Penobscot
Jan. 3, 4 Castne
d. 7 Brooksville Robbinston, Wed. " .. 10, 11 POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Rev. W. A. Braman, Hatfield, Ms.

Aspenwall, John

Atwell Almira M 2 00

Alexander Topsfield

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL [Be particular to see that the money you send us is duly

Buswell, Samuel Burnham S. C. Breed, Dorcas Brown. Lv.11 Coulter, James Cook, Benj. Coe, Nelson D. Day, Abuer Duna, R. B. Davis, Henry Eaton Frederick Edmonds, Saml A. Fales, Joel G. Goodrich, J. A. Huntoon, Mason Fiastings, Wm. J. Hathaway, Firam Hines, Mary Howard, Miss P. Howe, Caroline Hovey, H. N. Hulin, Elias Hodowell, Theop. Hill, Ira Ireson, Elizabeth C. 2 00 Johnson, Miss A. M. 1 00 Jennings, Geo. M. 67 Kimball, Oliver 2 00 Marsh II Levi Aug. June Morse, Carlton Moffit, Hiram Manchester Eph. Martin W. P. M. Murch, James Martin Edson Newbury, Wm. Parkhurst, N. R. Parker, Otis Palmer, Gideon Plummer, Asenath Plummer, Eben'r Puffer, Elijah Parker, Seth Ridley, Amos Richardson, Benj. Rayne, R. W. Rice, John A. Spaulding, N. B. Simmons, Charles Silsbee, Abner Smith. David Stone, Orin D. True Wm. M. Taylor, Thos. I. Uran, Sciomon S Underwood, J. F.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO. TO OCT. 4. J. H. Patterson, Northfield, Vt., 1 pkg, bv Walker, care of George Dewey, Montpetier; C. Phemx, Charlotte, Me., 1 pkg, by Gunnison, care of W. H. Crawford, Eustport, Me; R. G. Eaton, Dennysville, Me, 1 pkg, by Gunnison, to be left with agent at Eastport; Kev. A. P. Battey, Eden, Me., 1 pkg, taken at store; S. Quimby, Claremont, N. H., 1 pkg, left at Geo. C. Rand's; P. Frost, Craftsbury, Vt., 1 pkg, left at No. 6 S. Market St., care W. Newman; L. W. Clark, Middlebury, Vt., 1 pkg, by Walker & Co.; S. Tilton, Wales, Ms., 1 pkg, by Thompson, to be left at Warren Depot; Williams & Loveland, Newbury, Vt., 1 box by Walker & Co.; D. Wiggin, 1 pkg, left at Marlboro' Hotel; Alex, McLeod, Halifax, N. S., 1 pkg, left on board brig Acadian; H. F. Anners, Philadelphia, Penn., 1 pkg, left at Phillips & Sampson's; G. B. Zieber & Co., and E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia, Penn., 1 pkg, each in bex to Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co.; J. Livesey, Jr., Nantucket, Mass., 1 pkg, by Hatch; Wm. Summersides, Cornishville, Me., 1 pkg, by express; J. P. Jewett & Co., Salem, Ms., 1 pkg, by Lowe; S. Dodge, W. Boscawen, N. H., 1 pkg, by Walker & Co., to be left at express office, Concord; E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., 1 box left on J. H. Patterson, Northfield, Vt., 1 pkg. by Walker, Salem, Ms., I pag. to the left at express office, Concord; F. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., I box left on board brig Elliot; Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., 2 boxes left on board brig Elliot; Paine & Burgess, New York, I pkg. left at B. B. Mussey's; Rufus Tilton,

1 00

Aug. Jan.

Wilson, Josiah Wiggin, Dudley, Ward, Berja A.

Walker, Wm.

NOTICE.

The meeting of the "Ministerial Association of Bangor District" will commence at the Parsonage in Orrington, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2, P. M. Both travelling and local preachers are invited to attend. As this is our first meeting this Conference year, and no subjects have been assigned, every one is requested to bring with him such preparations as he shall judge most appropriate to the occasion.

By order of the last Association, Charles Baker.

Orrington, Sept. 22d, 1845.

Rindge, N. H., I pkg taken at office; M. H. Nowman, New York, I pkg. by Adams & Co.; F. Yates, Bowdonham, Me., I pkg. left on board stmr. Com. Preble; J. H. C. Iverson, Auburn, N. Y., I box by Western R. R.; Allen, Morrill and Wardwell, Andover, Ms., I pkg. left at Western R. R.; Wm. Alling, Rochester, N. Y., I box by R. R. to Albany, thence by New York and Toledo line canal boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The travelling and local preachers on Augusta District are requested to meet at Skowhegan, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to spend two days at least. Each preacher is desired to present a written communication on such subject as he may choose. Also, an original plan for a sermon on one or more of the following texts: Isa, xlix, 13; 1 Tim, vi. 17; Titus in 5, 6, 7.

Per order of Committee,

A. SANDERSON.

A. SANDERSON.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Communication of Augusta District are mersides—J. Boyce—S. L. Pease—A. P. Battey—W. H. Crawford—R. G. Eaton—J. W. Lewis—J. Greenleaf—J. H. Patterson—Wm. Aling, (2)—Geo. Little—L. C. Collins—Paine & Marrill & Wardwell—B. K. Sayer—H. Pickard—S. P. French—E. P. Banning—R. Morton—J. H. Cady—R. Tilton—Paine & Burgess—J. M. Worcester—Bangs, Richards & Platt—S. Dodge—J. Livesey, Jr.,—C. Fuller—Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co.,—J. M. George—G. W. Lord—S. Keily—Williams & Loveland—L. W. Clark—S. Tileston—C. H. Titus—Wm. G. Marsh—P. Frost—N. W. Aspenwall—J. English—E. King—P. Merrill, (we will look after that matter) lish—E King—P. Merrill, (we will look after that mitter)—
A. B. Wheeler—R. R. Thomson—G. W. Weeks (2)—W. Newbury—Jas. Smith—E. Martin—L. Daggett, Jr.—Z. B. C. Dunham—T. I. Taylor—F. G. Johnson—A. Kent—P. P. 18 Morrell, (paper has been sent)—J. Curtis.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 30th inst., by W. H. Hatch

ton.

On Sabbath evening last, by Rev. W. H. Hitch, Mr. Joseph C. Woodman, of Bo ton, and Miss Sarah Ann Demeritt, of Wolfsboro', N. H.

In Grace church, Oct. 5, by Rev. C. M. Butler, Mr. Alonzo L. Snow, and Miss Prussella Weeks, all of this city.

At the parsonage in Alfred, Sept. 28, by Rev. H. M. Eaton, Mr. Samuel Shackford, and Miss Jerusha D. Witham, both of Sanford.

Salem "10 Lynn. Wood End "27 28
Danvers "11 Common "28
Ipswach "15 16 South St. "29
Boston, Oct. 4, 1845. T. C. PEIRCE.

WORCESTER DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER—ALTERATIONS

AND ADDITIONS

Sanford.

18 Sanford.

19 Weburn, and Miss Harriet Thomas, formerly of Middleton. In Templeton. Sept. 14, by Rev. S. Patham. Mr. Edwin Wright, and Miss Rebecca Sprague, all of Templeton, Mass. In Painpra, 23d uit., by Rev. A. Sanderson, Mr. Sanuel S. Lang, Esq., and Miss Sarah J. Burgess, both of Palmyra.

DIED.

In this city, Elizabeth E., daughter of the late Joseph Goodridge, aged 16. In Gorham, Me., Rev. Joseph H. Frost—for several years a local preacher. His end was peaceful and triumphant.

Mr. Samuel Pratt died in Chester, Vt., Sept. 9, of lung fever, aged 73.

Advertisements. NOTICE.

MY Connection heretofore existing with the firm of WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., was dissolved on the 25th of August last.

JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD.

August last. Boston, Oct. 4, 1845. We, the undersigned have this day formed a co-partner-ship, and taken store No. 17 and 19 Cornnill, for the pur-pose of carrying on the Bookselling, Publishing, and Stition-ary business, under the style of "HILL & BRODHEAD." JOHN P. HILL Boston, Sept. 18, 1845. JOSIAH A. BRODHEAD.

H. and B. will keep constantly on hand and for sale, at lowest prices, a large assortinent of Law, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also all the Methodist works published by the Book Concern, New York, at whole-sale prices.

New Reading Books.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES and TEACHERS, before deciding upon the Books to be used in their Winter Schools, are respectfully requested to examine Swan's New and Improved Series of Reading Books, consisting of THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, Part 1;

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, Part II; THE PRIMARY SCHOOL READER, Part III; THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL READER; THE DISTRICT SCHOOL READER.

This series, whole or in part, has been introduced, and is This series, whole of in part, has been introduced, and is now used in the PUBLIC Schools of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Springfield, Worcester, Salem, Ipswich, Marbiehead, Newburyport, Newbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Quincy, Stoughton, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Fairhaven, and in my other places.

Numerous recommendations from Teachers and others, are

in the hands of the publishers, but it is thought that the fact of their having been introduced into the above named places in so short a period of time from their publication, is the best recommendation that can be given.

School Committees and Teachers are requested to send for copies for examination, which will be furnished graits.

CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN,

No. 112, Washington Street, Boston,

Oct. 8.

GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

SUBSCRIBERS to the GUIDE will perceive that this publication has passed into the hands of MR. GEORGE. C. RAND. The care of the GUIDE in connection with the extensive business of Messrs. WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., was source of inconvenience to their while MR RAND well a source of inconvenience to thein, white MR. RAND, well
seried in periodical business, can give his personal attention
to it. Subscribers, therefore, mry not only fear no evil on acto count of the transfer, but may be assured of the prompt delivery of the Guide, when due.
All payments for past dues, as well as for the future, are to
be mide to the new publisher.
Terms, \$100 per year, in all cases in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GEORGE C. RAND

21, 22 Send your orders to Boston, Oct. 8, 1845. tf CAUTION - TO PURCHASERS OF ORR'S AIR-

TAUTION—TO PURCHASERS OF ORR'S AIR-TIGHT STOVES. The operation of these Stoves de-pends chiefly upon the manner in which they are made and set. Beass Plates, with I. Orr's name, and the date of his pa-tent stamped upon them, will be fastened on to all the Stoves made by my authorized Agents. They will also be accompanied with printed directions, for setting and using, with the fac simile of Isaac Orr's sign dure affixed to then Those about to purchase, will do well to see that the Stoves they buy have the plate upon them, otherwise they will render themselves liable for using those made by persons unauthorized; and be particularly cautious not to be deceived by the attempts of unicensed dealers to sell you Stoves made in partial imitation of Orr's, and represented as improvements or evasions of his patent.

MATILDA K. ORR,
Administrators of Issac Orr.

N. B. Plates, and the right to make the Stove, can be pur class d of my General Agent, 79 State St.

Oct. 1. 3t

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economy, convenience and efficiely, try and see—we prefer to hear your own report. For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19, 20 & 22 North Market, and 19 Clinton Streets, Boston. Fall and Winter Arrangement

plain; in construction, simple, and repaired with case. As to

BOOTS AND SHOES THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on hun, and assures them that he still continues to keep on hand a large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for the retail trade.

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Merchants in the adjoining towns, in want of good articles

are particularly invited to call. Worklester, Oct. I. C. B. ROBBINS.

UNITED STATES CLOTHES WARE-H-USE.

WHOLESALE and Retail, 44 Ann STREET, Boston JOSEPH & WETHERBEE have constantly on hand a good assortment of CLOTHING, of all kinds, which they will sell at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call, as they may always depend iting the city are invited to call, as they may always depend upon getting their clothing at fair prices. All kinds of garments cut and made at the shortest notice N. WETHERBEE. R. C. JOSEPH.

JOHN G. CARY, H AS just opened the store No. 233 Washington Street, Marlboro' Hotel Building, where he has on hand and for

all a Marlboro' Hotel Building, where he has on hand and for sale a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, all purchased by himself and warranted to be of the best materials.

J. G. C. having had thirteen years experience in the Shoe business, and intending to devote personal attention, and know no other principles in trade than those of integrity, he hopes to give satisfaction and secure permanent patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine.

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CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a general sup-ply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Mole-skin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet CAPS, of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which No. 18 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavern

National Control of the Contr

CHINESE MUSEUM!

In the Building known as the Marboro' Chapel, Washington Street.

THIS IMMENSE COLLECTION of Chinese Figure and Curiosities was opened for exhibition on MON DAY MORNING. September 3, at 9 o'clock, and will be open for exhibition every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 / M. to 10 P. M.

M. to 10 P. M.
The exhibition is intended to show China as it is, and consists of upwards of sixty figures, of the full size of life, like nesses of individual Chinese dressed in the costumes appropriate to the situation and employment in which they are represented, and shows the costumes of the Chinese, from the Enperor in his court dress, to the Beggar soliciting alms, wit Barbers, Brokers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Doo tors, Husbandmen, Soldiers, and Fortune Tellers—each surrounded by the medicant of the testicon reconstruction. tors, Husbandmen. Soldiers, and Fortune Tellers—each surrounded by the implements of his trade or profession. An exact representation of a Chinese Silk Store, with merchan purchaser, clerk, coolie, &c. Two complete Chinese Rooms one showing opium smoking, and the other the "Inner Apart ments" of a gentleman's residence. A Court of Justice. The different socis of Priests. A real "Tanka Boat," with its crew &c. &c.—with models of Temples, Stores, Summer Houses Theatres, Bridges, Junks and Boats. Specimens of manufactures of Cotton, Silk, Porcelain, Marble, Ivory, Silver and Wood. Upwards of four hundred paintings in oil and water colors, among which are portraits of "The High Imperial Commissioner Keylog," and his assistant "Wang;" of the Hong merchants Houqua, Sanqua and Linchong; and the great ship Comprador, "Boston Jack." A view of Canton, feet by 3, and of Honam, of the same size—with paintings representing the growth and manufacture of Tea, Silk, Cotton and Porcelain—also of Scenery throughout the empire, Proand Porcelan—also of Scenery throughout the empire, Pro-ressions Furniture, Flowers, Boats, Fish, Shells, &c. &c. From the upper part of the hall is suspended an almost in-numerable number of Lanterns, of the most curious shape and

"Lee-Kohling," is a professor of music, and will occasionally favor visiters with a Chinese Song, accompanying himany layor visiters with a Chinese Song, accompanying himself on some of his curious instruments.

For sale at the Ticket Office is a "Guide, or descriptory catalogue" of the Museum with remarks upon the customs, history, trade, &c., of China.

Admittance, 50 cents. Season Tickets—good for three months—\$52.

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Oct. 23 eply

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THE Proprietors of the COMMERCIAL ARCADE, would call the attention of DEALE SIN CLOTH-ING, every where, to their extensive stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. comprising every variety of GARMENTS, for every class in the community, at the very lowest rates.

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CHAS E. SHUFF, J. D. LELAND. W. BREED . a13-3m

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE. NO. 50 BLACKSTONE STREET. F. & E. H. BRABROOK, would inform their triends and customers that they continue business at their old Stind, where may be found a good assortment of FURNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOK-ING-GLASSES, &c., &c. Goods packed for country

trade at short notice.

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merit the patronage of the public.

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THE PRACTICAL QUESTION BOOK. A Sequel to the Topical Question Book. JUST published by the New England Sabbath School Union, A Practical Question Book on the various duties which we ove to God and each other, designed as a sequel to the Popical Question Book, with hints and anecdotes illustra-

the Topical guestion Book, with miss and anecdoes mastra-tive of the subject. By Rev. J. Banyard.

This book is peculiarly timely, and fills a chasm which had previously existed in the series of Question books already it use. It is exclusively devoted to the various duties which should be performed, and sins which should be avoided, and hence will be found an important aid in forming the characters of Sabbath school scholars. It embraces the following The study of the Bible, Manner of observing the Sab- Submission,

bath, Anger, Motives for observing the Revenge, The Worship of God. Detraction, Profanity, Love to Man. Gambling. Courtesy, Duties of Children, Intemperance Duties of Citizens.

Duties to Ministers, Duties to the Poor, Duties to the Heathen, Extravagance, Prudence, Presumption. Confidence in God. Duties to Enemies, Industry Rehance on Christ Improvement of Time. Preparation for Heaven The book is topical and scriptural. Topical because each sson is confined to one topic, and scriptural, because each lesson is confined to one topic, and scriptural, because each subject is illustrated and enforced by a variety of Scripture precepts and incidents. Each lesson has a number of suggestive HINTS; but these, instead of being bound togethe at the end of the volume, as in the Topical Question Book are appended to the lessons to which they belong. A peculiar feature of the book is, that a variety of interesting ance dotes are appropriately introduced, in connection with the different subjects of which the teachers can avail themselves as additional illustrations to those contained in the Scripture references. To render the work more extensively useful, all eferences. To render the work more extensively useful, al

nominational peculiarities have been omitted—except that is strictly evangelical; it can therefore be used by all evanglical Sabbath schools. gelical Subbath schools.

Copies will be given to any one who may wish to examin it for the purpose of introducing it into a school. THE TOPICAL QUESTION BOOK on subjects connected with the Plan of Salvation, arranged in consecutive or der, with Hints for the assistance of teachers; designed fo Salbath Schools and Bible Classes. By Rev. Joseph Ban vard. Price \$1.50 per doz., \$12.50 per hundred. This valuable work has already passed through twenty edi This valuable work his aiready pissed through twenty entitions, and wherever it has been used but one opinion habeen expressed in regard to its merits. The perspicuous style in which it is written, and the clear and full exhibition of exangelical sentiments, (which have been too much overlooked of late years in the preparation of Sabbath School Question Books,) have given to the Topical Question Books.

extensive and deserved popularity. BANVARD'S INFANT SERIES, for S. Schools—
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Part 3, " "
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June 11

Coner of Central and William Streets, LOWELL, MASS.

No. 18 Central St., nearly opposite the Post-Office, Lowell

the will of Heaven. Her end was peace. Truro, Sept. 22, 1845. C. A. CARTER.

MR. Moses PIKE was among the first fruits of Methodism in Salisbury; converted under the labors of Rev. George Pickering, and more than forty years a member of the M. E. Church. Father Pike was strongly attached to the institutions of the church, especially her itinerant ministry; and maintained his Christian profession by a well ordered life and godly conversation, till his peaceful death, on the 1st day of Sept., 1845, aged 95 years. S. S. MATHEWS.

East Salisbury, Mass., Sept. 19, 1845.

SISTER CAROLINE, wife of Br. Robert C. Fernald, of this place, and daughter of John and Martha Nowell of Sanford died Sept. 23, aged 26 years. Sister F. experienced pardon about eight years since, and entered the M. E. Church, of which she was a member until death. From the commencement of her sickness she believed her departure near, and at once sought and obtained satisfactory evidence of spiritual preparation for a better state of being. With Christian calmness, she made arrangements for the disposal of her infant child, and patiently awaited her summons. During several of the last days of her life she was deprived of the power of articulation, but the language of her heart evidently was, " All is well-all is well." We doubt not, she "sleeps in PARKER JAQUES.

South Berwick, Oct. 1, 1845.

MARY ELIZABETH COLBURN, daughter of William and Frances Colburn, of Orono, died of consumption, Sept. 14, aged 26 years. She was a member of the M. E. Church, in whose affections she still lives. About a year since she was brought, as it was supposed, to the gates of death; but she was permitted only to have a most glorious view of the inheritance of the saints, which, we believe, she now possesses. God, in a measure, restored her, and permitted her once more to mingle with his people in his sanctuary-yea, to appear before his altar, and sign publicly the covenant of grace by holy baptism. Once was she allowed the privilege of commemorating the death of her Lord, around the sacramental board. From that day her communion was with Heaven. Her work was done, and she felt that she must die. Gradually and peacefully she " faded away to the land of the blest." "Blessed are the dead who die in the C. MUNGER.

MRS. SARAH CURTIS, widow of John Curtis, died at Northampton on the 7th ult., aged 81 .-Mother Curtis has, for the last twenty years, been a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and adorned her profession by an unwavering Christian deportment. Her end was peace. J. NICHOLS. Haydenville, Sept. 29, 1845.

P. S. Papers in New York and Ohio are requested to notice this death.

PERSONAL EFFORT.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal

FACTS SHOWING THE UTILITY OF

PERSONAL EFFORT. We would now view the subject before us in another light, viz: that of faith. In laboring for the salvation of souls, circumstances may be such at times, that the prayer of faith is almost, if not quite, the only means which can be used; in these cases, we have just as much reason to expect success as in any other, though it is not always or generally so soon realized.

" To patient faith the prize is sure."

" Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness." In this way, many pious parents have given back to God their chil dren, believing they shall receive, in due time, the fruit of their faith. But this is not the only way in which we wish the subject understood, as the following fact may show.

A pious lady visited a Christian family of her acquaintance. She there met an unconverted young lady, who was also there on a visit at her The Christian visitor on seeing her, and learning she was not a Christian, and knowing also that from a child she had lived under the influence of Christian example, and had received "line upon line, and precept upon precept, felt peculiarly interested for her immediate salvation. ingly she said to Mr. P., the young lady's brother, "Cannot we, in view of that promise, ' where two shall agree on earth as touching any thing they should ask of God, that it shall be done for them. ask for the decision of your sister this day to seek for the salvation of her soul?" After a moment's consideration, he emphatically replied, "Yes." Mrs. P. was also interested in the same thing. The engagement in her behalf was made on a Sabbath morning. All the individuals referred to, except Mrs. P., attended the public worship of God during the day. There was no excitement or outward occurrence to move the mind of the young lady. She seemed to have no special convictions more than she had for years. Her judgment was already, and for a long time had been, convinced that it was her duty to become a Christian. On the faith of her pious friends, her decision that day seemed to depend. She knew not at the time their engagement in her behalf. In the evening, she went to a prayer meeting, and there presented herself as a seeker of salvation, desiring thus publicly an interest in the prayers of Christians. She was the only one who did so. She has since engaged in her Christian duties with firmness and decision, and bids fair to be a useful disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ.

No doubt there are many such souls who are now perishing amid all the blaze of gospel light, through the lack of faith on the part of professed Christians. "Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Again, "Whatsoever ye desire when ye pray, believe that ye receive the things ye ask for, and ye shall have them.' Christians, when you pray for yourself or others, do you expect to have your prayer answered? "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." One act of faith will avail more than floods of tears, or years of faithless toil.

> Whate'er we hope, by faith we have, Future and past subsisting now."

We will now cite the attention of the reader to another fact as intimately connected with our subject, hoping Sabbath School teachers and others will be encouraged to greater faithfulness.

A gentleman had in his bible class, which wa connected with a Sabbath School, six or seven unconverted youths. He resolved to make special prayer and personal efforts for the immediate conversion of the whole class. Through the blessing of God on his labors, they, one after the other, gave evidence of their repentance and faith in Christ, and were the first fruits of a gracious and glorious

to the church.

bad, for eternity. Should the eye of any one not Dan. xii. 3. connected with the Sabbath School fall on these lines, just reflect a moment, and ask yourself. whether, in the final judgment, you can offer a satisfactory reason for your absence from this nursery of God. Were the interest felt and manifested in this cause commensurate with its importance, there would be very few persons found in our public prisons. Not more than one in fifty (some say, not more than one in sixty or seventy) of the present inmates of prisons have ever enjoyed, during their nstruction. A fact like this should lead every one heartily in the Sabbath School enterprise.

MINISTERIAL.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

RULES OF PULPIT PREPARATION.

1. Secure a settled conviction, that when you re in the pulpit, you are to preach, not yourself, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and that your preaching is not to be in the excellency of man's wisdom, -not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.

2. Secure an indelible impression upon your mind that your preaching is designed to save souls, and that you are at liberty to preach to men's heads only in such a manner as is calculated to reach and move their hearts.

3. Remember, that though you are not to borrow the word of the Lord from your neighbor, your discourses are to be messages of mercy from the mouth of Him whose messenger you are.

4. Select a subject adapted to the wants of your people, and not one which may seem adapted to their wishes, their fancy, or a display of your own talent. Associate your subject with a text out of which it grows naturally.

5. Secure a knowledge of your own incompetency, and look for divine illumination, quickening, has this deep interest, so unequivocally expressed. and direction.

6. Determine what particular subjects are contained in your general subject and text, which are Church. The most vigorous and cultivated minds essential to their correct delineation. Let these have examined its claims on the Church, and its subjects alone constitute your frame work; free accordance with the great principles of her instituthem from confusion, and give to them their natural order. Commence with the foundation, and so reach the superstructure, that your building may vades our New England ministry, has also become be complete, wanting nothing, and having nothing deep seated in large masses of our membership. unnecessary to its symmetry, beauty and permanency, when you shall have finished your work.

7. Confine yourself to one point at a time; be sure that you understand what you wish to accomplish; sustain it with plain, appropriate scriptures, dence. And the fact should not escape us, that strength and impressiveness by such allusions to minion, against all the power of inveterate prejunature, science, art, and other appropriate subjects, dice. Since the stirring question has been settled as the nature and importance of your work demand. Do not leave the point till your own mind

above directed, store the whole subject, not the neglected, or resisted. The voice of our Church, words, in your mind, adding it to the fund of knowledge previously acquired; and, though it like the sound of many waters. It is a voice of may be written for future reference, your memory deep entreaty, which beseeches us by interests that will be so faithful, and mind so fruitful, that you never die, to give them ministers imbued with the paper in the pulpit before you, having the treasure profound principles of God's word. bones, struggling to get free and do good.

entire consecration to the cross of Christ, and unreserved dedication to the service of God, seek the Spirit of your Divine Master, a firm conviction that determined him to be divinely called to the sacred you are God's minister in faith and verity, a deep office. Can there be a clearer dictate of common sense of the fearful responsibilities which cluster around all your public ministrations, full confidence that all your sufficiency is of God, an appre- deep acquaintance with the Bible? That they ciation of the worth of the souls to whom you minister, a conviction that your sermon may be the last sound of mercy which shall ever reach the ear of some perishing sinner, that it may be your beams? Especially should they do this now, when last sermon, that you will meet it again, and that it may decide the eternal destiny of souls

10. Go then to your pulpit, feeling that you are made manifest unto God, and expecting to be made manifest also in the consciences of your hearers. Thus will you show yourself a workman that it will then be in truth, the word of God. Your Master's footsteps will follow you, the glory of the Lord will surround you, and, in the end, you will children thou hast given me." TRY IT. H. Union, Me.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

"BUT HE DON'T VISIT." your minister?" bashfulness, and visiting at least our own people, vidential changes of society? Who can take the and talking with, and praying for them. Will affirmative, that has ever looked abroad on any dethere ever be a permanent revival among us till partment of God's administration? Has He not this be done? Tell me, my brother. I know it from the very dawn of history varied his mode of is crossing to do so, and may bring upon us the enlightening men, as his social state has changed? frowns of some; but the salvation of many will Did not the apostles do this, when laboring savingbe secured. And O, my brethren, how shall we ly to reconcile the two divisions of the race? feel, when standing at the judgment seat, to see Have not all wise legislators, from the morning of the dear people whom we have been instrumental time, governed themselves by this principle? in leading to the fountain of life, saying, (if they with such examples from earth and heaven glaring are permitted to say it,) " Brother, I am glad you upon their sight, can doubt whether the only wise called at my house at such a time, and talked about application of a social principle is to adapt it t Jesus, and prayed, though you seemed to be em- the social state? And now, fired by the great barrassed at the time from some cause-and when idea of a mightier impulse being given to our mi you took me by the hand at parting, and exhorted istry, we beseech the friends of our common Meth me to serve the God of heaven, O how I now re- odism to cast no obstacle in our way. And we

revival in the town, by which scores were added be a good preacher, I now saw that you was a good | man, and your words were like a sharp, two-edged It frequently occurs that the very first subjects sword." Will it not heighten our raptures around of a gracious revival of religion are Sabbath School the throne? Yes, glory to God! we shall then scholars, and this may be traced to the personal find out the truth of that declaration of scripture: faithfulness of some devoted teacher. Reader, are "And they that be wise shall shine as he brightyou a teacher in the Sabbath School? If so, re- ness of the firmament; and they that turn many nember you are making impressions, either good or to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever,

Marlboro', Sept. 10, 1845.

From a Correspondent of the Northern Christian Advocate LETTER FROM PROF. DEMPSTER.

NEWBURY BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Dear Bro. Rounds :- Having just finished a tour youthful days, the advantages of Sabbath School to all the Conferences in New England, I now improve my earliest leisure to address you. None who hopes for heaven to engage personally and could have enjoyed the intercourse to which I have been admitted in all these Conferences, without more highly valuing the ministerial character .-Any terms would be inexpressive of the delight I felt in that intercourse. That all-controling principle of duty, which is the most thrilling development of human character, seemed here in every great question to reign alone. Nothing but this principle could generate the union of so much simplicity and energy, of so fervent a heart, and so clear at intellect, of so much fraternal affection, and ministerial dignity, as that which, with a sort of rainbow beauty, adorn the New England preachers. No attempt will be made to survey the reasons of this eastern superiority; but such as believe that the character of every generation has derived most of its features from ages that have preceded, will find, in the history of New England, a solution of the

The object of my tour was to obtain the action of the Conferences in favor of the " Biblical Institute." This object having been fully realized, the friends of the enterprise have much to hope.

To judge with accuracy of the support which awaited the Institute, we were concerned to know the extent, and fathom the depth of interest in it, which animated the preachers. This disclosed itself, not in golden promises merely, but in pledges solemnly given by each Conference, to raise several thousand dollars. These were given, too, in full view of prior liabilities, which in some of the Conferences amount to ten thousand dollars. Nor been the sudden rush of an excited hour. The enterprise has been more than five years before the tions. The result has been, a verdict almost unanimous, in its favor. This sentiment, which per-

The chilling fears which existed at the con nencement of the discussion, have vanished before the rising light of evidence, and their place is and sound logical arguments. Impart to it beauty, this sentiment has struggled up to its present dobe out of harmony with the sublime aim of Methis satisfied that you have sustained it with scrip-odism, our most enlightened members have demantures which are not far-fetched and strained, and ded one, in a tone deeper than that in which earthwith arguments which are convincing and free ly interest has ever spoken. None, acquainted 8. Having gone through with your work as will doubt whether this demand can be any longer with the mighty workings of such a conviction, which asks for a more cultivated ministry, rises,

Did such an institution propose to substitute any the ministry, it would instantly perish by the anni-9. Before entering the pulpit, by humble prayer, bilating reprobation of the whole Church. But there is not a shadow of this in any of its workings. No one is admitted to its halls until the Church has sense, than that young men of this stamp should devote a preparatory period to the best means of a should here be made to feel that this book is a mass of central truth, around which all other knowledge should gather to be quickened and illuminated by its the demands of the work are not equal to the number that offer themselves to it. It was only while our laborers were fewer than our calls, that the advantages of systematic improvement could justly be dispensed with.

Who of us has a riper wisdom than the parent needeth not to be ashamed, and your preaching Conference in England? Our fathers there have will be received, not as the word of men, but, as reasoned on the importance of such an institution, as we now reason. Their arguments thrilled the very heart of the church. These mighty men rallied as be able to come up, saying, "Here am I and the institutions arose amid the greetings of the most at the call of a trumpet, and not less than two such spirit stirring Church on earth. Their most gigantic minds panted to see such an institution rise on the very margin of the second centenary of Methodism-that it may kindle up those far-off years in which their children's children shall celebrate another centenary. But if the spirit of the age demanded this among our English brethren, how A short time ago, I had occasion to visit a much more loudly does it call for such an agency neighboring town, and found it very agreeable in- in American Methodism! If we are in a new deed to turn around a little from my more direct world, where new energies are bursting into action. route, and call at a Br. D.'s, who keeps a Methonew agents springing on the stage, and a quickened dist tavern, and has done so for years, and intends pulse is given to all these rapidly multiplying acnot to take down his sign at present. Here I was tors, is a stationary position such as becomes our very kindly entertained, as I have always been, my ministry? Can it remain guiltless and continue horse fed, myself and daughter also fed, warmed where it has been? Educational interests have our feet and hands, for the day was quite cool: reached a place in our national councils. The then began the usual theme-" Well, brother, how press in the new world quakes with periodicals of are you getting along here? How do you like endless attractions. Christian philanthropy is shed-"Well, he is a very good man, ding on our children by millions, the light of the an excellent minister-no doubt, he is making his Bible. Our multiplying schools are adorning evcalculations to do good in his day and generation ery walk of life with classical taste. The Ameri--studies hard to have great sermons and good can pulpit in most other Churches, is filled by the ones:" and many other excellent qualities of the most effective ministry on the globe. The very dear man were spoken of by my host and hostess genius of our institutions awakens energies which with evident satisfaction on their part. "But he have slumbered since the national existence of don't visit," was uttered with a somewhat altered man. And can we stand still amid this mighty tone of voice, a shutting of the eyes, and a shake rush of improvements? Shall the very generation of the head, which told too plainly that they were we are to serve, outstrip their teachers, whose dissatisfied on that score altogether. Why is it voice to quicken their upward movements, they that ministers, who are acquainted with similar ever listen for in the MAN? No, it is an impossibilfacts, do not visit their people? Why do we so ity for us any longer to remain stationary and be inplainly depart from Ch. I, Sec. xv. of our excel- nocent. Nothing must deter us from an effort to lent Discipline? which says, "What avails public improve, corresponding to the irrepressible energies preaching alone, though we could preach like an- of the age, on which we act. We have heard with gels? We must, yea, every travelling preacher sorrow the outcry of those who calumniate our inmust instruct the people from house to house. Till stitutions, by pleading for "old-fashioned Method this be done, and that in good earnest, the Method- ism." Verily, could their views be met, the wrinists will be no better." Do, brother, read over that kles and decrepitude of age would soon be the imwhole section again-it will do you good: that is, age of halting Methodism! We ask such, with the it will. if you are determined to do what it directs. deepest emphasis, whether Christianity in any form, O, my brethren, when shall we have a ministry is so stereotyped in its appliances to some men, as baptized into this spirit, throwing aside all foolish not to conform in its mode of doing this, to the pro-

joice that this was done—though I believed you to will fervently hope that the voice of RESULTS will

shortly vindicate our enterprize, where prejudice pothesis," will still subsist as a matter of rational from his illness, and it was destined that he should Yours as ever. Newbury, Aug., 1845.

THE MECHANIC.

I am nature's own nobleman, happy and free,

A peer of the realm well might envy me, For the land of the eagle has given me birth, And my sons are all freemen that meet round my hearth. Your cities, now rising in beauty and might,

Whose palace-like towers are fair to the sight, My hands helped to build them, my strength lent its aid And by the sweat of my brow your proud cities are laid. The ship that sweeps proudly o er the far-spreading sea,

Has been numbered and fashioned by the labor of me;

And the pure massive marble that strikes on the view,

Is chiselled and formed by the artizan too. The smith, as he hums o'er the anvil a glee, He toils not for honors, or power, not he; He dreads not lost office, he seeks none to gain-

And the smith is a king in his own proud domain The bravest of men from mechanics have sprung, And the sweetest of lays mechanics have sung; And the proudest of hearts mechanics should wear, When conscious of right in their bosoms they bear

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.

At the fifteenth meeting of the British Associa spoke of Lord Rosse's Telescope:

reflector-an achievement of such magnitude, both by them." in itself as a means of discovery, and in respect of the difficulties to be surmounted in its construction difficulties which perhaps few persons here present are better able from experience to appreciate neither land to cultivate, wood to fell, nor flocks to than myself,) that I want words to express my addened; but there are many things thrown away as miration of it. I have not myself been so fortu- useless, but which, with a little industry, may be nate as to have witnessed its performance, but collected and made profitable. By and by I will from what its noble constructor has himself in- show you how. Do not spend the money which formed me of its effects on one particular nebulæ you will earn, in obedience to your wants, but with whose appearance in powerful telescopes I am economize it for the necessities of the future, be it familiar, I am prepared for any statement that may ever so little. Could you save only a batz a day, be made of its optical capacity. What may be the each would amass, at the end of the year, twentyeffect of so enormous a power in adding to our four florins!" that those which resist such resolution do so only mentioned rags for paper makers, bristles There is, however, one circumstance which de- of seeking out and collecting them. serves especial remark, and which, now that my The sons did as they were desired, under the fidence as a general law, viz., that the character of that their profits daily augmented.

cluster may be compatible with less numerous and made himself merry at the expense of their curicomparatively larger individual constituents than ous taste; but John Schmid's sons let him laugh, in an elliptic one. Be that as it may, though there and took their horse-chesnut flour to the bookbindis no doubt a great number of elliptic nebulæ in ers, card-board makers, and others who make use which stars have not yet been noticed, yet there of paste, the glutinousness of which it increases. A bit of charcoal, as big as a cherry, merely held are so many in which they have, and the gradation Immediately after a warm shower, the young in the mouth a few hours without chewing, has a is so insensible from the most perfectly spherical Schmids sought for mushrooms, which they disto the most elongated elliptic form, that the force posed of to the epicures of the neighborhood. of the general induction is hardly weakened by Having saved a quantity of birch twigs, rushes this peculiarity; and, for my own part, I should and osiers, the old man and his sons occupied the have little hesitation in admitting all nebulæ of winter months in making brooms, chair bottoms, this class to be, in fact, congeries of stars. And and baskets, so that their cottage appeared both this seems to have been my father's opinion of their like a ware-house and a work-shop. constitution, with the exception of certain very pe- the spring returned, and old John Schmid thought culiar looking objects, respecting whose nature all it advisable to see what had been gained during opinion must for the present be suspended. Now, the year. On opening the box in which the cash to our contemplation, there is none more astonish sons had contributed more than a batz a day of ing than such close compacted families or commu-savings, for the money box contained 194 florins, nities of stars, forming systems either insulated and 23 kreutzers. At the sight of the hoard the from all others or in binary connexion, as double sons were delighted, for they had never before clusters whose confines intermix, and consisting of seen so large a sum at once. John Schmid immeindividual stars nearly equal in apparent magnitude, diately carried the money to a wholesale tradesand crowded together in such multitudes as to de-man in a large town, and deposited it with him at fy all attempts to count or even to estimate their interest. numbers. What are these mysterious families? John Schmid, now no longer a beggar, employed Under what dynamical conditions do they subsist? himself solely in helping his sons to sell off the Is it conceivable that they can exist at all, and en-merchandize they collected. This went on four such a system, if we should attempt to dive into and disputed amongst themselves; one accusing its conditions of stability by the feeble aid of our the other of not working hard enough, of selling analysis. The existence of a luminous matter, not too cheaply, or of extravagance in treating himself stars, but disseminated through vast regions of Schmid!-do all he could, he was unable on some space in a vaporous or cloud-like state, undergoing occasions to settle these discussions.

as if agitated by internal winds.

Lord Rosse's succeed in resolving these into stars, weak, but he would not touch a kreutzer of his and, moreover, in demonstrating the starry nature children's capital. At length he fell ill, and some of the regular elliptic nebular, which have hitherto of his neighbors, pitying his lonely state, sent him resisted such decomposition, the idea of a nebulous relief; others declared that they had poor enough matter, in the nature of shining fluid or condensa- of their own to support, and though he had lived ble gas must, of course, cease to rest on any sup- in their village for twenty-one years, threatened to port derived from actual observation in the sideral send him away as a stranger. Upon this old John neavens, whatever countenance it may still receive wrote to the merchant who held the money, say in the minds of cosmogonists from the tails and ing, "Send me 300 florins of the capital I depositatmospheres of comets, and the zodiacal light in ed in your hands; for I am aged and weak, and our own system. But, though all idea of its being for fourteen years I have not heard of my children. ever given to mortal eye to view aught that can be Doubtless they are dead. It will not be long ere regarded as an outstanding portion of primeval follow them to the grave."

chaos, be dissipated, it will by no means have been The honest merchant promptly replied to the old even then demonstrated that among those stars, so man's demand. "I return you," he wrote, "the confusedly scattered, no aggregating powers are in sum you ask. The balance remaining is perhaps action tending to draw them into groups and insu- greater than you imagine. It has increased, little late them from neighboring groups; and, speaking by little, to more than 1,000 florins." from my own impressions, I should say that, in the structure of the Magellanic clouds, it is really diffi- with wonder, and declared that John Schmid must cult not to believe we see distinct evidences of the be a conjurer. But the old man himself, in spite exercise of such a power. This part of my fa- of his riches, was unhappy. He wished to join his

JOHN DEMPSTER. better for being separated from the other.'

THRIFT, OR NOTHING IS USELESS. FROM THE GERMAN OF ZSCHOKKE.

John Schmid was an old soldier with a wooder leg; he was so poor, that for some years he was obliged to solicit alms from door to door in the villages near to that in which he lived, which was situated on the lake of Constance. Now, however, old John Schmid sits at ease in his arm chair; he is in independent circumstances; yet few people guess how he came by his wealth. One affirms that he discovered a secret treasure; others have gone so far as to hint that he made a compact with the Evil One. When such hints are dropped in my presence, I fail not to reprove the speakers. I know better the means by which the old soldier got

rich, and I will tell you how it was. John Schmid had three sons, whom he had brought up well in spite of his poverty; for he not only furnished them with good advice, but with a good example, and suffered many privations that he might send them to school. One morning in spring, as the old man was dividing amongst them the bread which was to break their fasts, he said, "My children, you are now old enough to gain your own livelihood; but you must not beg while there are other means of obtaining it-that would be taking bread out of the mouths of those who tion for the advancement of science, at Cambridge, want it more than you. Pierre," he continued, Sir J. Herschel, in the introductory address, thus turning to the eldest, "you are fourteen years old, and have sharp eyes-use them to seek employ The last year must ever be considered an epoch ment. You, Gabriel, though a year younger, have Astronomy, from its having witnessed the suc-strong arms-set them to work. You, George, ressful completion of the Earl of Rosse's six-feet though only eleven years, have stout legs-profit

"But what," exclaimed the three boys at once,

" would you have us to do?" John Schmid answered, "I know that you have

knowledge of our own immediate neighbors in the Upon this John Schmid set about showing his universe, it is of course impossible to conjecture; sons how they might earn their bread. He desired but, for my own part, I cannot help contemplating, them to go in different directions to collect the as one of the grand fields open for discovery with following articles: first, bones, the largest of which such an instrument, those marvellous and mysterithey could sell to the turners, who made them inous bodies, or systems of bodies, the nebulæ. By to various useful and ornamental articles, while the far the major part, probably at least nine-tenths of smaller were required by farmers for manure. he nebulous contents of the heavens, consists of Secondly, pieces of broken glass, to be disposed of nebulæ of spherical or elliptical forms, presenting to the glass workers for re-casting. As it was every variety of elongation and central condensa- spring, he charged them to get together all the Of these a great number have been resolved rose leaves and elder blossoms which fell in their nto distinct stars, and a vast multitude more have way, and for which apothecaries give good prices. been found to present that mottled appearance He also reminded his sons, that, by a little inquiry, which renders it almost a matter of certainty the chemists would point out what other plants and that an increase of optical power would show roots they required. Upholsterers would purchase them to be similarly composed. A not unnatural cows' hair - saddlers, coach makers, and chair or unfair induction would therefore seem to be makers, horse hair. Besides these articles, he n consequence of the smallness and closeness of brush manufacturers, quills, pins, hedgewood, birdthe stars of which they consist; that, in short, weed, and several other things which might be they are only optically and not physically nebulous, turned into money with no other trouble than that

own observation has extended to the nebulge of guidance of their father. During the spring and both hemispheres, I feel able to announce with con-summer, they collected and sold with such success,

easy resolvability into separate and distinct stars is When autumn came, they sought things of a difalmost entirely confined to the nebulæ deviating ferent kind. Wherever they could obtain permisbut little from the spherical form; while on the sion, they gathered wild fruits, some of which other hand, very elliptic nebulæ, even large and could be made into vinegar and othere useful artibright ones, offer much greater difficulty in this re- cles. From the woods they obtained quantities of substances to keep them from decay. Upon the The cause of this difference must of course acorns, and the seeds of other species of trees, for same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the be conjectural, but I believe it is not possible for which they obtained a good price sometimes from teeth and sweeten the breath. any one to review seriatim the nebulous contents of foresters, at others from grain dealers. They also the heavens without being satisfied of its reality as got together heaps of horse chesnuts, and took physical character. Possibly the limits of the them to the mill to be ground. The miller thought ditions of dynamical stability in a spherical that they were going to eat this bitter flour, and

mong all the wonders which the heavens present had been deposited, he found that each of his three

dure under the Newtonian law of gravitation with years, at the end of which the family had amassed out perpetual collisions? And, if so, what a pro- 614 florins! As, however, their riches increased, blem of unimaginable complexity is presented by the young men grew independent in their manners, congregated into massive bodies in the nature of to a cup of wine rather too often. Poor old

or awaiting the slow process of aggregation into Nothing seemed likely to cure the evil but sepa masses by the power of gravitation, was originally ration; and addressing his sons, he said, "Take suggested to the late Sir W. Herschel in his re- each of you one hundred florins, and seek your views of the nebulæ, by those extraordinary ob- fortunes in the world; industry and economy aljects which his researches disclosed, which exhibit ways prosper. The rest of the capital shall reno regularity of outline, no systematic gradation main in the hands of the banker, in case that any of brightness, but of which the wisps and curls of unforeseen misfortune should fall on any of us so cirrhus cloud afford a not inapt description, as to need it. But while it remains untouched, the The wildest imagination can conceive nothing interest will be added to the principal." To this more capricious than their forms, which in many the young men agreed; and taking each his apporinstances seem totally devoid of plan, as much so tioned sum, hade adieu to their father. They took as real clouds-in others offer traces of a regulari- their departure, each in a different direction. ty hardly less uncouth and characteristic, and Pierre went eastward, Gabriel westward, and which in some cases seems to indicate a cellular. George towards the south. John Schmid grieved in others a sheeted structure, complicated in folds to part with his children; but he knew it was for their good, and bore his regrets in silence. Should the powers of an instrument such as Years rolled on. John Schmid grew old and

When the money arrived, the peasants stared

ther's general views of the construction of the sons, whom he thought to be no more. He would heavens, therefore, being entirely distinct from often exclaim, "I shall die in solitude-no son is what has of late been called "the nebulous by left to close my eyes." However, he recovered

One Sunday evening he was sented with other One Sunday evening the sense with other peasants under a linden tree, when a servant on peasants under the sense of the se peasants under a made tree, when a servant on horseback rode up, and inquired if any one could direct him to the cottage of John Schmid? The direct him to the cottage of sonn Schmid? The villagers, full of astonishment, replied, "You need to be his house for he is her beauty." not see him in his house, for he is here." they stared and whispered inquiries to one another as to what was to come next, two bandsome carriages entered the village, and stopped before old Schmid's door. Three well dressed sendemen Schmid's door. Three wen aressed sendemen and two ladies descended from the coaches, and, his annuarance, there is an an area of the coaches, and the coaches are the coaches and the coaches and the coaches are the coaches are the coaches are the coaches and the coaches are the coaches and two laures the bis appearance, threw themselves as old John made successively into his arms. "My dear father," successively into the possible that you have forgotten us? I am Pierre. I have become a wholesale grocer at Vassovie, in Poland, and this wholesale grocer at round, and this lady is my wife." Then the second spoke, a 1 am your son Gabriel, and also bring you a daughterin-law. I, too, reside at Vassovie, and deal in

Presently the third son came forward, "1" he said, "am George. I have recently returned from India, where I made a fortune by commerce, Seeing, by the Gazette, that my brothers were in Poland, I joined them, and we all agreed to travel hither to seek you, and to make you happy for the rest of your life." Poor John Schmid was quite overcome, and shed tears. He invoked blessings on his children. "To you," exclaimed one of them, "we owe al! our good fortune. Had you not taught us that nothing, he it ever so despised, is useless—had you not made us industrious, persevering, and economical, we should still have been mendicants."

The rest of John Schmid's life was spent in happiness, for one or other of his sons always remained with him. The money, which had accumlated during their long absence, was drawn from the merchant in whose hands it had so much increased, and employed in building a school for the gratuitous education of poor children.

To those, who, like me, were aware of the means by which the Schmids grew rich, their rise in the world is known to be the certain result of integrity, industry, and perseverance in turning to account things generally considered useless. Spite, however, of all I can urge, one or two of the more prejudiced villagers shrug their shoulders when John Schmid's name is mentioned, and insinuate that he must have made a compact with a certain nameless person.

THE TEETH.

The prevalence of defective teeth in this country is the general remark by foreigners, and whoever has travelled in Spain and Portugal is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in those countries.

Nobody need to have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always one a bad breath. A lump of charcoal held in the mouth, two or

three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teetle. A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradu-

ally, crumbled, and so broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously at work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as so as before! This I know to be a fact. Every one knows that charcoal is an anti-putre-

scent, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable

There is no danger in swallowing it; on the contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow that, or any gritty substance, in large quantities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week a little would be salutary rather than otherwise good effect. At first, most people dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it for from disagreeable Those who are troubled with an offensive breath might chew it very often, and swallow it but sel dom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rine the mouth thoroughly before going to bed, otherwise a great deal of the destructive acid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth merely for the want of a few simple precautions and one cannot enter a stage or steam car without finding the atmosphere polluted and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render t as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze of Eden.

PROGRESS OF OLD AGE IN NEW Sames.

Socrates learnt to play on musical instruments in old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn Greek; and Plutrarch, also as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men at the extreme age of ninety.-He only terminated his literary labors by his death.

Peter Rosnard, one of the fathers of French poetry, applied himself late to study; and by the accuteness of his genius, and continued application, he rivalled those poetic models he so much admired.

Dryden's most pleasing productions were written in his old age. Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death .- But on this head the Marquis de St. Aulaire may be regarded as a prodigy; at the age of seventy he began to court the Muses, and they crowned him with their sweetest flowers. His verses are full of fire, of delicacy and sweetness. Voltaire says that Anacreon, less old, produced less charming composition. The observation is not One John Gelida, a Spaniard, commenced the

studies of polite literature at forty. Henry Spelman, having neglected the sciences

n his youth, cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. Fairfax, after having been General of the parlia-

mentary forces, retired to Oxford to take his degrees in law.

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From the Correspondent of the New York Ob-

POLITICAL MEN OF EUROP

Family of Mr. Guizot—His education and Paris—His early literary labors riage -Mr. Guizot considered in his p scientific career under the Restoration 1. and influence since the Revolution of few words on his private life. FRANCE, July

Of all our cotemporaries who have g lie affairs in France, no one is probably in the United States than Mr. Guizot member of the Reformed Church, and the to the sympathy of Americans. Further contemplative character resembles min your nation. Though he does not love s institutions, he professes for your coesteem. He has published in French (of Washington, and the newspapers sp Americans have requested of him his be hung in the halls of Congress, I therefore, to have the attention of your while I give some account of this illustration

Francis Peter William Guizot was Nismes, in the South of France, Oct. 4, 17 family was distinguished for its atta Protestantism, and boldly suffered every persecution rather than abandon the Refur His grandfather, Francis Guizal, was him for of the Huguenots in the Desert, the used at that time to denote those Protest took refuge in solitary places and in would seem that old Mr. Guizot was a vi would scend us preacher, who confronted forty years to preach the gospel to his flock. The father of our great statesh lawyer at Nismes; he possessed at on noderation and firmness, which draw the latred of the companions of Robert was dragged to the revolutionary scallold t April. 1794.

Thus, young Guizot received from his long continued sufferings of his grandlithe him to detest tyranny, and the tragical end father inspired him with strong aversion to cesses of demagogues. The influence domestic recollections explains, pechaps, the cal opinions of Mr. Guizat. He was always of the middle party, rejecting on one hunt solutism of kings, and on the other the don of the populace.

family in mourning, young Guizot, then years old, was taken by his mother to Ger his education. It is proper to say a word this lady. The mother of Mr. Guizot was a of superior intelligence and of elevated. She devoted all her cares, all her life to the cation of her children. With unwentied ness, she watched their studies, encoura first steps in literature, and gave them a ample as well as good precepts. This woman, who still lives, is, under God, t instrument of the intellectual greatness

Placed in the college of Geneva, you applied himself to his studies with great At fifseen years of age he could re different languages, Demosthenes, Tac Goethe, and Shakspeare. Historical sophical studies had for him a special His mind was serious, his character em manners austere. He showed already in I and meditative countenance what he was

who had neither fortune nor great patrons first in solitude. He did not partake of sures and passions of the students of his only pleasure was to live with the great of all ages in his library. In 1806, he was as preceptor, into the house of Mr. Slapic ous promoter of our religious societie Mr. Guizot began to form acquaintance ary men. At this time he said little, how and gained the esteem of all by his intelli-

modest behavior. The first work which he published a 1809: it was a Dictionary of French syn This book of a young man of twentyindicated in him remarkable talents, a knowledge of our language, literary and m uncommon in this age, and all was clott clear, close, precise style which mark

Mr. Guizot married in 1812 Miss who was fourteen years older than him history of this union is rather romantic an to be told. Miss de Meulan belonged to a nob which was ruined by the Revolution

had literary talents and no means of so

sought her living in writing for the p

edited a periodical paper, entitled Th when she fell dangerously sick. Her sit very critical: she would be obliged to st publication of her journal, and conseques per daily bread. She was in great when all at once she received by mail mous letter, proposing to edit her paper she should be sick. This letter was ac by an article very well written. Miss accepted it, published it, and received or larly till she was herself able to resume now wished to be acquainted w known benefactor, and invited him, the journal, to make himself known. Mr. he had performed this generous service at last to reveal his name. He visited M lan. Sympathy of tastes and opinions led attachment between them. They n never were a married pair more had lived together for fifteen years. Mrs. (tinued to write books upon Education talents were unfolded under the direct husband. She died the 1st August, 1 Mr. Guizot was reading to her a sermo suet on the immortality of the soul. Catholic by birth, she expressed the w funeral services might be performed by tant pastor. Mr. Guizot married aga

also his second wife. He is now a wid To return to his literary and political ing the reign of Napoleon, he took no affairs. He became connected with the in 1812, as adjunct Professor of Modern But on the return of the Bourbons in I gan to figure as a politician, being appo tary to the Minister of the Interior. quires us to state that Mr. Guizot took part in the tyrannical measures of the He helped to compose a law against th the press, and even accepted the office the newspapers. His best excuse is he was but twenty-seven years old. opinions had not had time to ripen, carried away by the general torrent. The next year, Napoleon having me

throne, on his return from the isla Mr. Guizot left Paris, two months bef tle of Waterloo, and went to Louis XV fled to Ghent. This journey to Ghe cast as a reproach upon our statesmi